HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL XV NO. 125— BOMBAY FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 23 1927 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
24 Sept.	RAJPUTANA.		16,575
1 Oct.	RAZMAK@ –		10,602
8 ,,	RANPURA –		16,585
15 ,,	NALDERA x		16,088
22 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND –		11,430
29 ,,	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
12 ,,	NARKUNDAx		16,302
19 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
26 ,,	RAJPUTANA	MACEDONIA*..	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
10 ,,	RANPURA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
24 ,,	RANPURA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,946
31 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND –		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALOJA x ..	20,837
14 ,,	RANPURA –		16 601
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI	MOREA * ..	10,953
28 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	16,088
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,649
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,986
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@†		10,602
21 ,,	CHINAt		7,952
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 April	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK @..		10,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJAx		20,837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
12 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* –	10,953
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx –	16,088

@To Marseilles only.

xThrough Steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only.

‡ Extra sailing at the following reduced rates:

	A	B	C
	£	£	£
1st Saloon to London ..	80	70	60
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ..	72	62	56
2nd Saloon to London ..	54	52	
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ..	50	48	

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about,	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
3rd Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
17th ,,	DUMANA –	8,427
15th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
1928		
12th Jany.	DOMALA ..	8,441
23rd Feb.	MANORA –	7,888
8th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA –	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
27th Sept.	DELTA CATHAY	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia.
13th Oct.	MOOLTAN	Australia.
10th Nov.	MALOJA	Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO. MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
21st Sept	BARODA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
23rd ,,	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
28th ,,	*CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
26th ,,	*VITA ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
28th ,,	BARPETA ..	Colombo and Madras.
28th ,,	KAROA ..	East & South Africa.
2nd Nov.	xKARAGOLA.	Mombasa.

*Weather permitting.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Muroran Maru ..	5374	19 Sept.	1 Oct.
*Sadu Maru ..	5898	29 ,,	12 ,,
Hakodate Maru..	5303	19 Oct.	30 ,,
Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 ,,	12 Nov.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure
Celebes Maru ..	16th Sept.	24nd Sept.
Borneo Maru ..	29th	8th Oct.
Indus Maru ..	12th Oct.	20th ,,
Shunko Maru ..	25th ,,	6th Nov

For Particulars apply to :—

Ch. MURASE, Manager.

Phone No. 22180, Telegrams : "SHOSEN."

Box No. 355.

Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

A NEW ADDITION
TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

THE
'Shakti Sanjivani' Pills

Prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.

Price Rs. 12-0 Net.

or a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills full one month's course.

Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.
For a full list of all other preparations write to :

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR - - - - (Kathiawar

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY
Tel. No. 22497.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even **Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids** etc., cured **Without Knife** by our nature's remedy **Cocoanut Brand, "LOTUS HONEY"**—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4 Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal.

Tel.—Ulaer, Kandi.

Agents:—KEMP & CO., Bombay.
J. TIKAY & CO., Karachi.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER, Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year	.. Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months	.. Rs. 10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months	.. Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month	.. Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly ..	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE :—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to :—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY and UNKNOWINGLY SPEND IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE

National Indian Life

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.)

WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH **OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS**

AFTER YOU GET Rs. 1,500 IN CASH
AND A POLICY OF Rs. 1,500 FULLY PAIDUP PAYABLE
Rs. 3,000 AFTER DEATH.

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.

Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it.

For all Particulars and forms apply to:—
BRANCH SECRETARY
Bombay Branch,
40-42, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.
MARTIN & Co., Managing Agents.
Head Office: 8-7, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA
AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

THE
BOMBAY LIFE
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.,
(Established in India 1908)

It will be worth your while to obtain a copy of the Prospectus of the BOMBAY LIFE' before insuring your life elsewhere.

Excellent prospects to Agents

For Particulars please write to—
S. B. CARDMASTER.
Manager,
73-75, Apollo Street, Bombay.

AMRUTANJAN

FOR

Speedy Recovery

FROM

Headache, Bruises, Cough, Cold, Rheumatism, and any and every other kind of Pain

Amrutanjan Depot

BOMBAY : : : : : MADRAS.

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. PORT, BOMBAY
Branches :—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.
Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.
ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCE.

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale

Dr. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., Ph. D.
Managing Director.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1874.

1926 Another Year of Record Progress

NEW ASSURANCES.	1924 Rs 2,37,34,000	
	1925 Rs. 2,96,42,000	Increase Rs. 59,08,000
	1926 Rs. 3,91,39,000	Increase Rs. 94,97,000

THE FUNDS increased by Rs. 42 LAKHS to Rs. 7,38,80,000
THE PREMIUM INCOME now exceeds Rs. 1,05,30,000 per annum!

THE NEXT VALUATION takes place as at 31st DECEMBER 1927. WITH PROFIT POLICIES effected before that date will be entitled to share in the DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS of the CURRENT TRIENNIUM.

Prospective Policyholders are urged to communicate without delay with:—
DOUGLAS FORREST, F.F.A., Ag. Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay
or to any of the Company's Offices.

WHY - WHEN and WHERE?

The Great Protection is to Insure Your Life.

WHY? - - BECAUSE IT MEANS :—

(1) Freedom from financial worries in old age.
(2) Freedom from anxiety about those you leave behind.

WHEN TO INSURE ? "Immediately of course" is the only answer

Because delay means :—
(1) Payment of higher premiums.
(2) Danger of your dying suddenly leaving your near and dear ones unprovided.

WHERE TO INSURE ? With a Company Offering—
(1) Sympathetic treatment.
(2) Prompt settlement of claims.
(3) The lowest rates of premium.
(4) Protection against disablement from accident or disease.
(5) Directorate combining business ability and Public Confidence.

THE HINDUSTANI BIMA COMPANY,
LIMITED DELHI ?

Wherein all the above advantages and many more in addition are available, will readily help you.

For further particulars please write to :—

PANDIT BAL MUKAND ATRIYA,
Chief Agent for Bombay Presidency,
Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

Mr. PURSHOTTAMDAS S. PATEL,
Chief Agent for GUJARAT AND KATHIAWAR,
Sakar Bazar, AHMEDABAD.

LALA GIRDHARILAL (of AMRITSAR),
Managing Director.
"Diwan Bhawan," DELHI.

WANTED :—RELIABLE AGENTS all over the Presidency on handsome remunerations.

? Do you wish to save yourself from the loss likely to be incurred on account of Riot ?

Do you wish to save your Property and Land ?

THEN

INSURE it with "BIRLA"

Insurances for ESTATE, SHOP, GODOWN, MONEY, ORNAMENTS, CLOTHES, LAND, MOTOR, etc. are accepted at very CHEAP RATIO.

Not only in Calcutta, but throughout India.

BIRLA BROTHERS LTD.,

Agents for various big Insurance Companies,
137, Canning Street, - - - CALCUTTA. Phone No. 56

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED.—A NURSING SUPERINTENDENT for Chhindwara Women's Hospital, C. P. Pay according to qualifications and experience. Apply to MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.
A R452

WANTED.—An experienced AGRICULTURAL EXPERT specially in fruits growing, graduate not essential. Pay according to qualifications. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to Box No. 2028, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A 29281.

WANTED.—A CERTIFIED DRAWING TEACHER for an up-country Muslim High School. Matriculate with Persian as Second Language will be preferred. Apply urgently to Box No. 2031, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A R465.

WANTED.—TRAVELLING AGENTS. To canvass orders for hand-made cloths. Durable and fashionable. Prices moderate. Apply sharp, KARUNAKARA WEAVING FACTORY, Chowa, Cannanore.
R406.

WANTED.—A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for the Varsada Dispensary. Applications stating age, experience, the minimum pay expected should reach the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Cambay before the end of September, 1927.
A 292 1

WANTED—COMMERCIAL AGENTS for introducing cigarettes business in Kathiawar. Pay only reasonable according to qualifications and experience.—Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to Box No. 2029 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A 29282.

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the Revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.
A

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

TO LET.—Warden Road, (facing sea), two big communicating FLATS, spacious verandah, drawing, dining and seven large bed rooms (baths lavatories attached) servants quarters garages, etc., fitted throughout with all modern convenience. App'y Box No. 200, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".

FOR SALE.

KAKOMI TENNIS SHIRTS.
Here is a real bargain offer in Shirts! We will supply 3 Kakomi White Tennis Shirts up to 17-1/2" collar for Rs. 7-2 or 6 Shirts Rs. 14 to any address in India. Packing and postage free.
KAKOMI DURRIES.
Kakomi Durries are manufactured in a wide selection of pleasing colours and designs, order yours now!
Prices from Rs. 2-3 per sq. yard.
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO.,
CAWNPORE.
K3

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

11 lb. FRESH THIN SKIN WALNUTS, choicest dessert apples, pears, hazelnuts Rs. 5-8 each., 11 lb. Fresh thin skin almonds, stoneless sweet apricots, currants, raisins, Sultana figs apple rings Rs. 13 each Prices Postage included. DAR BROS. Srinagar, Kashmir.
F R29203

MEDICAL.

ENJOYMENT can only be ensured by using our famous "BRAKE PILLS," which gives vigour, creates good sexual power, and turns the old into young. Our pills are prepared out of pure Himalayan herbs. Trial convinces of the effect 20 pills cost Rs. 2/ only. ARYA VAISYA ASRAM, Chicacola City (Ganjam.)
R401A.

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

WANTED.—New or Good Second-hand 2 FRAME TYPE FILTER PRESSES side feed Type with 30 chambers, Size of plates 25 1/2" x 25 1/2". LUCKNOW SUGAR WORKS, LD.
K 29287.

PROFESSION

DON'T RISK your fortune blindly in the Poona Race. Consult me before it is too late. N. PURUSHOTHAM Fortune Teller. Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Attendance 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. No Tips please.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT

THE GWALIOR
SUN BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 21986

HOTELS

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD
MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.
PREMIER AND LARGEST INDIAN HOTEL.
CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4, & 2-8 per diem. (Family suites with bath available.)
Telegrams:—'CALHOTEL'

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-3-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE VISHNU COTTON MILL, LTD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 60 per share free of Income Tax) on the ordinary shares has been declared for the year ending 31st December, 1927, and is payable to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Members at the close of business on 1st October 1927.

The above dividend will be paid at the Office of the Company, 9, Wallace Street, on and after WEDNESDAY, 12th October, 1927, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (S.T.) on production of share certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 3rd October, 1927, to 8th October 1927, both days inclusive.

On behalf of,
The Vishnu Cotton Mill Limited.
For the Bombay Company Limited.
C. H. GOODALL,
Managing Director,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 22nd September, 1927.

29208

MYSORE RAILWAYS.

Advertisement No. 19.

CONCESSION TO PASSENGERS FOR DASARA FESTIVITIES 1927.

CONCESSION RETURN TICKETS for all classes of passengers for the journey from any station on the Mysore Railways to Mysore and back will be issued at 1-1/2 times the single fare from the starting station to Mysore. The tickets will be issued between the 20th September, 1927, and 6th October, 1927, the return journey portion of the tickets being available for the return journey by trains leaving Mysore up to the midnight of 15th October, 1927. No refunds will be granted on unused or partially used return tickets.

Passengers holding 1st and 2nd Class Return Tickets must exchange their return halves of tickets for fresh tickets before commencing journey and those holding Inter and 3rd Class return tickets need not exchange their return halves of tickets.

The M. and S. M. Railway have agreed to issue 1st and 2nd Class Return Tickets from Madras to Mysore and back at the following fares:—1st Class Rs. 44-8-0 and 2nd Class Rs. 25-11|0 on the same conditions notified in para 1.

N.B.—Passengers from stations on Birur-Shimoga Section, Tarikere-Narasimharajapura Tramway and Chikjajur-Chitaldrug Railway to Mysore and 'vice versa' as well as passengers from stations on the Kolar District Railways travelling via Bowringpet will have to pay full double fares over the M. & S M. Railway portion of the journey.

During the above period, no seats or berths in Upper Class carriages will be available unless reserved for in advance. No reservation will be done unless tickets are bought in advance and presented at the time of applying for reservation. No compartments in III and Inter will be reserved during this period.

For full details and other information see Circular posted at all stations on the Mysore Railways or apply to the Traffic Manager, Mysore.

29278

NOTICE.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

MESSRS. NOWROJI HORMASJI & CO., hitherto located at Old Custom House Road, Hari Building, have now REMOVED to 237, FREKE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE LAKSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 150 per share (free of Income Tax) has been declared for the year ending 31st December, 1927, and is payable to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Members at the close of business on 1st October 1927.

The above dividend will be paid at the Office of the Company, 9, Wallace Street, on and after WEDNESDAY, 12th October, 1927, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (S.T.) on production of share certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 3rd October, 1927, to 8th October, 1927, both days inclusive.

On behalf of,
The Lakshmi Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd.,
For The Bombay Company Limited.
C. H. GOODALL,
Managing Director,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 22nd September, 1927.

2928

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 2199 OF 1926.

SULEMAN CASSUM HAJI MITHA Plaintiff.
vs.

1. DAYAMBAI, widow of Currimbhai Jivaji Plumber, 2. EBRAHIM CURRIBHAI, 3. ABDULLABHAI CURRIMBHAI, 4. NAZARALLI CURRIMBHAI, 5. FAKRUDDIN CURRIMBHAI, 6. ASMABAI, daughter of Currimbhai Jivaji, 7. JENAMBAI, daughter of Currimbhai Jivaji, 8. SAKIABAI, daughter of Currimbhai Jivaji, 9. SUGRABAI, daughter of Currimbhai Jivaji, 10. HUSSEINABAI, daughter of Currimbhai Jivaji, 11. AMINABAI, daughter of Currimbhai Jivaji.....Defendants.

TAKE NOTICE that this Hon'ble Court will be moved before His Lordship Mr. Justice Rangnekar on the 29th day of September 1927 at 11-15 o'clock (S. T.) or so soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard on the part of the plaintiff abovenamed for

(1) an order that the mortgaged property specified in the plaint and in the preliminary decree for sale be sold by and under the directions of this Hon'ble Court and that the proceeds of the sale (after defraying thereout the expenses of the sale) be paid into Court and applied in payment of the amount declared due to the plaintiff as mentioned in the preliminary decree passed herein.
(2) Liberty to the plaintiff to add to the amount of his judgment debt herein the costs of this application and of this decree.
(3) Liberty to the plaintiff to bid at the sale.
(4) Liberty to the plaintiff to apply for personal decree for deficiency, if any, payable out of the estate of the deceased Currimbhai Jivaji Plumber.
(5) Such further and other order as to this Hon'ble Court seem fit.

Dated this 24th day of August, 1927.
(Sd.) J. I. VIEGAS
for
Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

To,
1. Dayambai,
2. Ebrahim Currimbhai,
3. Abdullabhai Currimbhai,
4. Nazaralli Currimbhai,
5. Fakruddin Currimbhai,
6. Asmabai,
7. Jenambai,
8. Sakiabai.
9. Sugrabai,
10. Husseinabai and
11. Aminabai.

29297.

WONDERFUL BOX

The box answers the following and similar questions in all languages, speaking with deceased souls, trace of stolen articles, lost persons, hidden treasures, articles in the pockets of others, news from far, fate of the sick, can foretell the result of every work, etc.
Price Rs. 2-8-0; Postage as. 6.
B.B. BENGALI & SONS
Chhakkala Street, Farrukhabad.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT ARGYLE ROAD NEAR MUSJID BUNDER BRIDGE.

By order of the Vendor, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following:—

All that piece of land situate, on the Elphinstone Road Estate at Argyle Road near Musjid Bunder Bridge, together with the buildings or warehouses standing thereon admeasuring about 405 5-9 square yards bearing Collectors New Survey No. 3186, Cadestral Survey No. 45, Princess Dock Division and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 4730, Street Nos. 195-197 and 199 and is bounded on the north by land in the occupation of Oomar Peer Mahomed on the south by vacant land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay on the east by land in occupation of Gangji Akhai and on the west by Argyle Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Madhavjee and Co., attorneys for the vendor or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

J. S. MODY & CO.

NOTICE.

Auction Sale of Benaras, Moradabad, Jaipore, Hushiarpore, Sharanpore Indian Brassware, carved furniture, Ivoryware, curios, shop furniture, etc., will be CONTINUED THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 23rd September at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the shop lately occupied by Messrs. Tarachand Parasharam, in Meadows Street, Fort by order of the concerned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Half Price Sale

VAISHNAVITE REFORMERS OF INDIA
BY PROF. T. RAJAGOPALA CHARIAR
CONTENTS—Nathamuni; Pundarikaksha Yamunacharya; Sri Ramanujacharya Sri Vedanta Desika Manavala Maha Muni and Chaitanya.
Price Re. 1 (One)

TEN TAMIL SAINTS
By Mr. M. S. Poornalingam Pillai, B.A.
CONTENTS:—Saint Jnana Sambandar: The Impaler of the Jains, Saint Manickavachakar; The Hammer of the Buddhists. Saint Appar; an ideal Servant of God. Saint; Sundarar; God's Bondsman, Saint Kannappa; The Nimrod Bhakta. Saint Karaikal Ammai The Demon Poetess. Saint Tiruvalluvar; A Great Moralist. Saint Meykanda; The Great Saiva Siddhanti; Saint Thayumanavar; A popular Poet-Philosopher; Saint Pattinaththar.
Price As. 12.

SRI MADHWACHARYA
Sketch of his life and Times By Mr. C.N. Krishnaswami Aiyar, M.A., The Philosophy of Madhwacharya. A clear and concise exposition. By Mr. S. Subba Rao, M. A.
Price As. 12.

INDIA'S UNTOUCHABLE SAINTS
By Mr. K. V. RAMASWAMI, B.A., B.L.,

In this book are presented the lives of four notable saints that have sprung from what are called the "untouchable" classes of India. These saints appeared in different parts of the country: Nanda, in South India, Ravi Das in Oudh, Chokamela in Maharashtra, and Hari Das Thakur in Bengal.
Price As. 6.

AGGRESSIVE HINDUISM
BY SISTER NIVEDITA

IN this little book Sister Nivedita urges that the "History of India should be humanized, emotionalized made the trumpet voice and evangel of the races that inhabit India."
Price As. Four.
The above five books are given away at half the prices mentioned.
G. A. NATESAN & CO.
Publishers, George Town, Madras.

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FIRST NATIONAL PICTURES
Presents
"CYTHEREA"
A Picture of the restlessness of Society to-day.
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.
TIME 6-15, 8-15 and 10 P.M.
PATHE CINEMA Royal Opera House.

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"AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA
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There are in India a great many people who do not subscribe to a daily paper and yet desire to have a full record of the current Indian and Foreign news. The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" (Bi-Weekly or Weekly Edition) is specially printed to meet such a demand. It contains all the most important intelligence and comments from the daily edition of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" besides giving a mass of reading matters on varied topics such as will be welcomed in every home.

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Issued 80,000 shares of Rs. 20,00,000.	
Subscribed ..	Rs. 2,38,000
Under-written ..	Rs. 8,00,000
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35 acres of land have been secured for the Mill near the jetties on the Chittagong Port. Machineries will be ordered soon.

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for TEMPLES & PALACES
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BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS.—Pre-ginning short covering—Natural Rally—Weather slightly unfavourable—Futures 40 to 47 points higher.

LOCAL—Bulls unloading—Closed quiet.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables to-day:—

New York October: Highest 20.50 (2-59 p.m., lowest 20.03 11-15 a.m.)

Short covering.

New Buyers.

Good undertone.

Liverpool:—

No frost.

Light to moderate rainfall along Carolina Coast. Market steady with good undertone, low temperatures, rains in the Eastern belt.

Weekly Government weather report slightly unfavourable.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Weekly weather report—Progress some parts offset by shedding and premature opening elsewhere.

New York cables:—

Less Southern Selling.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"Weekly weather report stands progress, some parts offset by shedding and premature opening."

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable dated 21st instant (4-45 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"No sign yet of change in the trend of the market owing to cantinued hedge selling, but consider present prices reasonable even though market may be depressed further temporarily."

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable dated 21st instant (12-55 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co:—

Ginning likely to be on the large side, but may have reaction at any time. Rather favour buying, but if a moderate profit could be obtained, think it well to take it."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 21st instant as under:—

"Market advanced on broadening trade demand."

Messrs. Vurdhman and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

"The U. S. Crop and Weather Bureau reports, weather conditions during the past week have been unfavourable, the tendency is to reduce crop estimates, the chances are in favour of market improving."

AMERICANS.

Bombay, Sept. 22.

Yesterday the New York futures market opened 25 points higher, but declined 27 points on hedge selling and long liquidation. There was cessation of selling below 20 cent level and prices gradually worked high on short covering and little speculative buying on a reaction theory. The market closed 2 points off the best and closed at a rise of 40 to 47 points Spot cotton improved 45 points and closed at 21 cent.

The New Orleans futures market closed at a rise of 35 to 39 points. Spot cotton prices improved 31 points to 20.40 cent.

The Liverpool futures market opened steady at a decline of 2 points. The market fluctuated within a narrow range, but closed easy on poor response from the New York market. The close was easy at a decline of 3 to 5 points. Spot cotton prices declined 4 points to 11.26d. per lb. and day's sales of ready were 8,000 bales.

The improvement in New York prices recorded yesterday is not impressive. Prior to the issuance of the ginning report tomorrow nervous shorts covered with a small rally in the values. The weekly weather report is considered slightly unfavourable as the progress in some sections was offset by shedding and premature opening of cotton-bolls in other sections.

It would seem that cotton trade have already shifted their line of vision from the size of the crop to the probable effect of big movement and disposition of early receipts. The trade is holding aloof and is watching developments. Not that the question of the crop has been settled or may not determine the ultimate range of prices. There exists uncertainty about the progress of the crop at present, and it is not until the next Bureau report is out, the semi-final crystalization of sentiment regarding the size of the crop actually takes place. Possibilities as to the changes which may yet occur in the ideas of the yield may be ganged by the facts of the past seasons. There are therefore precedents for a very substantial modifications of crop estimates within the next few weeks. The ginning report due tomorrow is anticipated to create further weakness in the values.

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 22.

Following a rise of 44 points in New York futures the local market opened at Rs. 426/8 and declined on Bulls unloading. The close at 4 p.m. was as under:—

Broach A/M	426/8	426/8	421/8	421/8
Oomra D/J.	392/8	392/8	388/8	388/8
Bengal D/J.	351	531	348/8	348/8

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 22.

Liverpool opened 27 points higher. The forward market opened steady but eased off on general selling. Closing quotations at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A/M.	423/8	423/12	421	421
Oomra D/J.	389	389	387/8	387/8
Bengal D/J.	349	349	347/8	347/8

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 22.

	Yen.
Sept.	241.00+1.50
Dec.	246.80+1.20
Mar.	256.20+0.30

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Sept. 22.

Bengal 348 D/J.
Broach 422 A/M.
Oomra 389 D/J.
Southern 395 A/S.

SPOT RATE.

	Dine Fy. good	Good	FGF.
Southern	398	394	390 386

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay September. 22

		Ready	Mill Terms New.
Bengal Superfine	M. G.	360	
„ Fine M.G.	350	Nov.+17/8	Dec.+14
„	F. G.	M. G.	345/—
Sind-Punjab Fine	„	„	350/—
„	F. G.	„	345/—
Wardha-Hingt Fine	M. G.		410/
Nagpur	„ 410-.	Nov+29/	Dec+20/-
Yeotmal	„		405-
Arvi	405-	Nov+22/	Dec+14
Amracti			395-98
KhamgaonAkola	395-98	Nov+15-6/	De+7-
Mulkapur	„		393-95
Khandesh	393/95	Nov.+-8—	Dec 1
Muthia Fine	M.G.	385-88	.. -6
Nanded/Purna Best Quality	„		405
Purna Average	„		..
Parbhani/Sailu	„	„	395-98
Indore/Ujjain	„	„	395-98
Burwah Sanavad			393-98
Broach Fine M.G.,			423-30
„ F.G.,			418-20
Westerns Good M.G.			402-5
„ HG			
Cambodia Fine M.G.			475—
Miraj/Sangli F.G.	„		440/—
Compta	F G.M.G.		440/—
Dhollera	„	„	
Kadi/Viramgam	„	„	

COFFEE.

New York, Sept. 21.

Coffee Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality) Spot: 13-5/8.

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Sept. 21.

Demand Bills .. 486.06

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BREUL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, September 22.

(in full-pressed Bales.	Yesterdays	Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh ..		403	774
Central India	427	4770	3757
Barsi and Nagar	52	788	329
Hyderabad-Gaorani	169	240	53
Berar	13	2301	684
Central Provinces	44	2247	84
Total Oomras	705	10749	5 681
Dholera	543	6905	613
N.W. Provinces ..	149	2.91	753
Rajputana ..	5 4	3240	1986
Sind-Punjab ..	220	1588	1827
Broach ..	142	1010	9
Coompta & Dharwar	188	1340	1810
Westerns-Northerns	217	1639	2,854
Cocoanada		..	..
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	317	5760	2520
Persian	5	923	994
American	102	1570	2996
Egyptian and African	64	2196	3693
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts ..			..
Total	3,171	51466	25,700

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept to 15th Sept.

In full pressed Bales.

	Yesterday.	This year	Last year.
Europe	3321	16,862	10,734
Japan & China	500	32.444	8557
Coast Ports ..		863	361
Up-country by Rail		24,02	2,347
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		12,952	9,126
Total	3821	65 463	31,125

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Sept. 21.

Cottonseed Bombay:—
Sept./Oct. shipment sellers £8-17-6.
Castorseed Bombay:—
Sept./Oct. shipment sellers £18-0-0
Rapeseed Toria ton:—
Sept'/Oct shipment quoted £19-17-6

EXCHANGE.

Bombay, Sept. 22.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.
LONDON—
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 7/32.
Bank's buying T T 1.5 31|32.
Bank's buying D D 1|6.
Tone of Exchange:—Steady-Dull market
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D 910.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 982.
Bank's buying D D 987.
JAPAN
Bank's selling T T 128.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P 124.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 134-1/2.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 170 3|4.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 155-1/2.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D 274-3/4.
London—Gold per oz. Ready 84-11-1|2.
London—Silver per oz. Ready 25-12.
London—Silver per oz. Forward 25-12.
Tone of Silver:—Dull, China bought and sold, India was a buyer at lower rate.
American Cross Rate 4.86-1|2.
Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 124.02.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay. Sept. 22.

3 Months 4 11/32 per cent.
6 Months 4 15|32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.
Money Call 3 per cent.
1 Month 3 per cent.
3 Months 3 1/2 per cent.
6 Months 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.
cent.

THE BOMBAY BULLION BROKERS' ASSOCIATION LTD.

GOLD.

Bombay, Sept. 22.

Ready	21	7	9
Asho	21	7	6
Kartika	21	7	3

SILVER.

Ready	58	2	0
London Ready	25	12	0
Forward	25	11	0
London—Shanghai	2-6-3/8		

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Closing
Asho	58/5/0	58/5/0	58/2/0	58/2/0
Kartika	58/3/0	58/3/0	58/0/0	58/0/0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Sept. 22.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 21st inst.

	cwts.
Wheat	14,332
Linseed	2,687
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	874
Gingellyseeds	412
Groundnuts	4,817
Castorseed	5,322
Rice	844
Myrabolams	1,744
Cottonseed	1,562
Mowraseed	879
Gram	1,500
Joowar	355
Barley	17
Pairee	880
Coal	2,592 tons.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Sept. 22.

800 Ralli Bros. Berar 395/400
200 Petit Mill Broach 407
100 Bombay Cotton Co. Amraoti 400
100 Swadesh Mill Comptah 430
100 P. Crystal & Co. Kalajin 405
100 Presidency Mill Sindh American 435
100 Presidency Mill Bijapur 398
100 Madhavdas Jethabhai Sind American 445
100 Jetha Devji Bhimwara 380
100 H. M. Mehta Bijapur 396
100 Colaba Land Mill Broach 398
100 E. Spinner & Co. Kalajin 408

LONDON METALS.

London, Sept. 21.

	£
Copper English best Selected ..	61-1|8
Copper Braziers ..	70-1|2
Yellow Metal ..	62-1|4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands ..	23-1|2
Corrugated Sheets 22 gauge ..	14
Tin English Ingots ..	277

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Sept. 21.

Smoked Sheet, Standard Ribbed lb. spot: Sellers 1|4.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Sept. 21.

Linseed Oil naked London cwt:—
Oct|Dec. delivery buyers 30|6.
Linseed Oil naked London cwt:—
Jan|Apl. delivery buyers 31|6.

LINSEED.

London, Sept. 21.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—
Sept.|Oct. shipment sellers £17-13-9.
Linseed, Calcutta ton:—
Oct.|Nov. shipment sellers £17-13-9.
Linseed La Plata c.i.f. ton:—
Oct.|Nov. shipment Continent paid £16.
Linseed Bombay ton:—
Sept.|Oct. shipment sellers £18-15-0.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 21.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C and F Calcutta:—
September per cwt. 14|10-1|2
Oct.|Dec. per cwt. 15.
Jan.|Mar. per cwt. 15|3.
C and F Bombay:—
Oct.|Dec per cwt. 15|1-3|4.
C and F Karachi:—
Oct.|Dec per cwt 15|2-1|2.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Sept. 21.

October	.. 20.48	plus .43
December	.. 20.82	plus .40
January	.. 20.83	plus .44
March	.. 21.10	plus .47
May	.. 21.34	plus .45
Middling Spot	.. 21.00	plus .45

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Sept. 21.

October	.. 20.45	plus .39
January	.. 20.72	plus .35
Middling Spot	.. 20.40	plus .31

NEW YORK.

New York, Sept. 21.

NEW YORK 10-30 A.M.:—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

October	.. 20.16
January	.. 20.48
March	.. 20.74

NEW YORK NOON CALL:

October	.. 20.09
January	.. 20.44
March	.. 20.70

NEW ORLEANS 9 A.M.:

October	.. 20.14
January	.. 20.43
March	.. 20.70

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U. S. A.

New York, Sept. 21.

Bales.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	44,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	19,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Sept. 21.

September	.. 10.76—.05
October	.. 10.77—.05
November	.. 10.78—.05
December	.. 10.84—.04
January	.. 20.89—.04
February	.. 10.89—.04
March	.. 10.94—.04
April	.. 10.94—.04
May	.. 10.97—.04
June	.. 10.92—.03
July	.. 10.89—.03
August	.. 10.79—.03
September	.. 10.69—.03
Middling Spot	.. 11.26—.04

SALES.

Liverpool, Sept. 21.

Bales.

Sales at Liverpool	8,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sals of East Indian Cotton	50

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 21.

Scinde Good	.. 8.45—.05
„ Fully Good	.. 8.65—.05
„ Fine	.. 8.85—.05
Bengal Good	.. 8.45—.05
„ Fully Good	.. 8.65—.05
„ Fine	.. 8.85—.05
Oomra Good	.. 9.00—.05
„ Fully Good	.. 9.25—.05
„ Fine	.. 9.50—.05
Broach Good	.. 9.30—.05
„ Fully Good	.. 9.60—.05
„ Fine	.. 9.90—.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 21.

September	.. 18.48	—.02
October	.. 18.60	plus .10
November	.. 18.63	plus .01
December	.. 18.64	—.01
January	.. 18.65	—.01
February	.. 18.65	—.02
March	.. 18.66	—.01
April	.. 18.66	—.02
May	.. 18.65	—03
June	.. 18.65	—.03
July	.. 18.70	—02
August	.. 18.70	—.02
September	.. 18.70	—.02
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot	19.30	—.20

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 21.

Rozario Santa Fe per 63 lb. Cargo:
Oct|Nov. shipment sellers 51|6.
Barletta Russo per 63 lb. Cargo:
Sept.|Oct. shipment sellers 50|3.
Wheat South Australian Parcels:
Sept|Oct. shipment value 51|6.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi:
October shipment buyers 52|3

LONDON SILVER.

London, Sept. 21.

Silver:—Market quiet.

Spot	..... 25-3|4
Forward	..... 25-3|4

LONDON GOLD.

London, Sept. 21.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. .. £4|4|11-1|2

STOCKS AND SHARES

MILL SHARES CLOSED WEAKY

SECURITIES RULED STEADY

Bombay, Sept. 22.

MILL SHARES:—

Cotton Mill shares opened steady but declined and closed weak.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tata Iron shares were unchanged. Hydros were hammered by Bears. Shivrajpur ruled rather firm. Alcocks were weak.

SECURITIES.

The market ruled steady.

MURAT SETTLEMENT:—

Transactions for Murat settlement will be allowed from Friday the 23rd inst.

BANKS.

Bank of India (100-150) Pd. 10 p.m. 79/12.
Baroda (100-50 Pd.) 14 p.c. 87/8.
Central Co-operative (50) 8 p.c. 65/8.
Central £50-25) 10 p.c. 27/4.
Eastern (£10-5) 8 p. c. 82-8.
Imperial (100) 1,425.
Imperial Contributory (125 Pd.) 16 p.c. 252/8.
Union (5) Rs. 3/14.

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.

Bundi Portland Cement (10) 30/6.
Central India Mining (10) 25/8.
Indian Cement (250) 185.
Katni Cement (100) (O) 173/12.
Katni Cement (40) (D) 557/8.
Katni Cement (O) (10) 8.
Punjab Cement P. 12/8.
Shivrajpur (10) 53.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej (500) 16 p.c. 875.
Amritsar Pattis (100) 10-1|2 p.c. 145.
Central Provinces (100) 5-1|2 p.c. 102|8
Dhond Baramati Ry. (100) 6 p.c. 109
Gujerat (100) 5 p.c. 92/8.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 5-1/4 p.c. 92.
Larkana (100) 4 p.c. 100/8
Mandra Bhon (100.90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 87/8.
Mymensingh (100) 5 p.c. 97-8.
Pachora Jammur (100) 5 p.c. 103.
Sara Sirajgunj (100) 5 p.c. 98..
Sialkot Narrowal (100) 5-1|2 p.c. 108. xd.
Sind Light (100) 12 p.c. 141
Tapti Valley (500) 8-1/2 p.c. 720.
Upper Sind (100) 2 p.c. 82

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 80.
Surat Electric (O) 100, 5 p.c. 91.
Andhra Valley (O) (1,000) 7 p.c. 810.
Andhra Valley P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 1005
Bombay Tramways (O) 50 4-1/2 144/6.
Bombay Tramways P (50) 7 p.c. 67/8. XO.
Surat Electric P. 100 (50) 6-1|2 p.c. 91
Tata Hydro Elect. O. (100) 1,077/8.
Tata Hydro Pref. (1,000) 7 p.c. 1032/8.
Tata Power O. (1,000) 547/8.
Tata Power P. (1,000) 830.
Karachi Electricity (100) 6 p.c. 103.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) Rs. 300.
Harvey and Sahapathy (500) Rs. 1,180.
Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17-12 213-12
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 55 240
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 830.
New Mofussil (400) Rs. 615.
New Prince of Wales (500) Rs. 20, 575.
Volkart U. P. (500) Rs. 25, 520.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS. (DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 10. 420.
Apollo (30) nil, 7.
Berar Mills (200) Rs. 20, 150.
Bombay Cotton Mfg. (500) 341/4.
Bombay Dyeing (260) 25, 93, 956/4.
Central India C. (Nagpur) (100) 12-8. 553/12.
Central India P. (Nagpur) (500) 12-485
Century (100) 20, 428/12.
Crescent (100) 212/8.
Colaba Mills (100) 138/12.
Dawn (250) 80, 722/8.
David (500) 265.
E. D. Sassoon United (10 F. Paid) Rs. 1/0/0.
Edward Sassoon (200) nil, 135.
Elphinstone (100) nil 20.
Fazulbhoy Mills (200) 20, 945.
Framji Petit (1,000) 600.
Globe (100) 33.
Gokak Mills (100) 133/12.
Indore Mawar (100) 371/4.
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 11 242/8.
Jamshed Manufarturing (250) 55.
Kasturchand (500) 30.
Kohinoor (500) nil, 263/12.
Luxmi Cotton (1,000) 300, 6,700.
Madhavji Dharmsey (100) nil, 115.
Maneckji Petit (1,000) 1,700.
Madras United (250) Rs. 15, 500
Mysore (60) 20 p.c. 138/12.
Meyer Sassoon (160) 85.
Morarji Goculdas (1,000) 50. 2035.
New Great Mills 312/8.
New City Mills (100) 142/8.
Pabaney Mill 2:0, 277/8.
Pearl Mill 230, 586/4.
Phoenix (100) 10, 412/8.
Simplex (100) 176/4.
Sassoon Cotton (100) 12.
Sassoon Silk (50) 5-1|2 70.
Sholapur (10,000) 200 8,050.
Sir Barucha Mills (100) 24/8.
Swadesh Mills (100) 16, 532/8
Swan Mills (100) 160.
Tata Oil Mills (100) 25
Vishnu Cotton (O) (500) Rs. 90, 3,090.
Vishnu Cotton P. (500) 7 p.c. 610.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown (nil), 281/4.
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. ,

SECURITIES.

Bombay, Sept. 23.

3 1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75|9.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, due 1931/33 Rs. 94/12.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/3.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 100/12.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/14.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 107|5.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax-free) due 1928 Rs. 106.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1937 Rs. 120/1.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1950 Rs. 104/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 107/8.
6 1|2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 108/5.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 86/8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 86.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 85/8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111/8
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103.
Forward rates.—3rd Oct. Sett. 3 1|2 p.c. Paper Rs. 75|8 1|2 1945-55 Rs. 107|4|6
4 per cent Loan 1934-37 Rs. 94.
Tone of Market:—Quiet.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Sept. 21.

	£
Chartered Bank of IA.. & C.	20-5|8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) ..	120-1|2
P. & O. Banking Corporation ..	10-1|2
National Bank ..	49-1|4
Eastern Bank ..	6-1|4
Funding Loan 4 per cent ..	87
Conversion Loan ..	74-3|8
Indian Loan 5-1|2 per cent ..	102-1|4
Rupee Paper 3-1|2 per cent ..	56
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan ..	60
Indian Stock 3-1|2 per cent Sterling Loan ..	70
Consols ..	54-1|8
War Loan 5 per cent ..	102-1|8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent ..	93-1|4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Sept. 21.

Interest Day to Day Loans 4-1|8 p.c.
Interest 7 days market loans 3-1|2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4-11|32 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months 4-15|32 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4-3|4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5-1|4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Sept. 21.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.43-1|8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.13-7|8
T.T. Brussels on London	34.03
T.T. Madrid on London	28.09
T.T. Milan on London	89.31
T.T. Berne on London	25.23
T.T. Paris on London	124.02
T.T. London on Prague	164.15

B. Burma T. Corporation 1251 Rs. 662/8.
B. Burma T. Corporation (50 paid XP 252/8.
Bombay Steam O. (250) P.C. 201/4.
Bombay Steam P. (250) 6 p.c. 260.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 Pd.) 3 p.c. 32/6.
British Burmah Petroleum 51/9, 5/15.
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 21/4.
Burmah Corporation (10) 9/2.
Empire of India Life (500-100 Pd.) 1,400.
Jost Engineering (50) 35 p.c. 140.
Kemp (200) 15, 190.
McKenzie (10) 25, 362/8.
New India Assurance (125-25 Pd.) Rs. 25/10.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life Assurance (200-100 Pd.) 30 p.c. 1,815.
Port Canning (1,000) Rs. 45 690
Scindia Steam (15) 1, 16/8.
Tata 1st Preference 143.
Tata Construction (30) 4, 51/8.
Tata Iron (2nd) (100) 91.
Tata Iron O) (75) 54.
Tata Iron Def. (30) 178/1
Telephone Co. (50) 42/8.
Indian Flour Mills (60) 110.
Century Mills (100) 428/12.

AMERICAN COTTON.

HOLDERS AWAITING TO SELL.

Messrs. P. Chrpstal and Co.'s Views.

Bombay, Sept. 22.

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. in their weekly report issued to-day state that the favourable weather in American has continued and every day cables have reported heavy Southern selling. In several cables the opinion has been expressed that the favourable weather is not adding to the crop. This we have difficulty in believing as the weather in September is just as important as in any other month. as this is the heavy picking month and any cotton once picked cannot be damaged by subsequent weather. The fourth Ginning Report is due to be published to-morrow and a large figure is expected. There is undoubtedly a tendency to increase crop estimates and the feeling is growing that, in spite of the many reports from America, there is going to be more than enough cotton to meet all possible requirements at this price level. It is possible that at least one more effort may be made to push prices higher by a frost scare or some other means, but whatever the final outturn of the crop may be, at this time of the season any advance will be met by heavy hedge selling. There is little fear at the moment of the market being affected by a scarcity of contracts which to a large extent made the advance last manth possible. Most markets handling American Cotton are now fairly well supplied and wit this supply increasing daily, consumers can be expected to adopt a policy of hand to mouth buying, especially as trade prospects in most Textile districts are not too hopeful. We accordingly still favour the bear side of the market. After the heavy decline of the last fortnight, in many quarters a reaction is anticipated, but it appears to us that too many holders are waiting to sell on any advance for such advance to be sustained.

In sympathy with the home markets, our New Crop quotations have declined about rupees 22/25. There has been a slightly improved demand for ready cotton, as many Mills in India are running short of supplies but with a large Indian Crop on the eve of being marketed such consumers will buy only bare necessities. Recent weather in India has improved Crop prospects and, should no unfavourable rains occur next month, there will soon be a heavy and early movement of our crop. With the opinion we hold of the American market and in view of the relatively high parity for Indian New Crops, for which we find practically no expert demand, we must advise all clients to dispose of all holdings. We are of opinion that this coming crop cannot be marketed on the basis of Broach at over Rs. 400 per candy. Farmers will be keen sellers, there will be little if any running to stock by consumers, and it is apparent we are entering a season of dear money.

MESSRS. VURDHMANS CO. ON COTTON.

AMERICA.

A week of continued heavy hedge selling and long liquidation has closed yesterday at a net decline of 184 points for January futures.

There was nothing surprisingly unusual in the action of the market during the past week. A study of the price movements during the middle of September for the past many years comes to the conclusion that the "autumnal dip" is oppressively severe at this time of the year and the reason is obviously plain. Irrespective of the fact whether the final crop be large or small, the heavy crop movements and their pressure invariably express themselves in temporary lower prices. It is very seldom that even the confirmed bulls go long of cotton at this time of the year and therefore it is no wonder that the prices have declined for the present.

There is absolutely nothing in the trade conditions to warrant permanent lower prices for cotton. The United States mill consumption of 6,33,00 bales for August confirms the popular belief that it pays to spin cotton. Apart from individual centres there is a general feeling of optimism and industrial activity all over the world, mainly due to the increase in cotton prices. No less a person than Sir Eric Geddes considers that trade conditions are generally hopeful. It is reported that Sir Edwin Stockton regards the prospects for cotton industry as decidedly brighter largely because most markets are short of cotton goods.

It may be that the pressure of hedge selling and October liquidation may temporarily stand in the way of immediate improvement in prices. But it seems to us that when once the crop movement has got through its maximum velocity and assumes normal proportions, prices ought to take a turn for higher level. In the meanwhile, it is probable that at every advance actual cotton would tell upon prices but we advise buying at good depressions on large ginnings or otherwise and wait for "frost scarces" of which some stray talk has already commenced.

BOMBAY.

The general trend of prices in the local market has been in sympathy with New York but there was considerable resistance at lower rates leaving an impression that New York was hammering down prices in a reluctant market. April/May Broach touched Rs. 416 yesterday and this morning the nominal quotation is Rs. 428.

Weather reports from the various cotton districts are not so optimistic as they were sometime ago. Rain badly needed in certain areas.

The higher parity for Indian cotton and the temporary downward tendency in prices have compelled the Japanese and the Continental buyers to keep aloof but we think that should the downward tendency is checked demand from foreign spinners would set in. At any rate there is sothing in the local situation to warrant lower prices asd at depressions we advise purchases.

POONA INTER-COLLEGIATE SPORTS

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH AT PRIZE DISTRIBUTION

In distributing the trophies to the successful competitors in the Poona Inter-Collegiate Sports on Wednesday. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay said:—

I am always glad to receive an invitation to come here to give away the prizes at the Poona Inter-Collegiate Sports. For four years now you have askel me for words of encouragement and advice, and I really feel proud that you should think they are of any value. I am sure that, by now. you all know very well my views on the subject of games and open air sport, and that there is no advice left for me to give you, exceptt to continue in the very excellent path in which you have made such a successful beginning.

The several events which we have just been witnessing have obviously been greatly appreciated by the audience. They have been almirably staged and contested, and do the organisers and competitors very great credit. I think that, viewed in a broad way, the function that we have seen this afternoon is in every way as admirable as any sports meeting anywhere in the world. I have certainly enjoyed being here myself, and only wish that Lady Wilson had been able to accompany me.

BEST ESSAYIST.

Before presenting these fine trophies to the fortunate athletes who are entitled to them, I must refer to the medals which I have also been asked to present to those essayists on the subject of the prevention of cruelty to animals who topped the lis in the Poona Society's competition. As many as 14 schools competed for these medals, and sent in 79 essays all told, much the larger proportion of the vernacular essays being received from girls students. A feature of the competition was the encouragement offered to originality of ideas. I think the suggestion of one student that all telegraph wires should be oil painted to prevent bats being electrocuted, and that of another that nobody should be allowed to keep a dog unless he were able to look after it properly, deserve special prizes. I congratulate this useful Society on having organised what has evidently been a most successful competition.

To you, Professor David, and to tde members of your Organising Committee, I offer my most cordial thanks, not only on behalf of myself and the other guests, but also on behalf of the competitors, successful and unsuccessful alike, for a most interesting and pleasurable afternoon.

RETRENCHMENT ON G. I. P.

Mr. S. N. Jabhavala writes:—

The old steam engines and compartments of trains are being replaced by the G.I.P. Railway by new electric engines and trains. Accordingly a large number of new bogies are required to be made and therefore in the natural course of events the workmen in the workshops at Matunga and at Parel must get increased work and more workers must be employed by the management; but it will be noted that such is that not the case and, on the contrary, like the workers on the B.N. Ry., men are being retrenched in two workshops. Just now there is a case before me of 60 persons being thrown out of employment in Parel workshop who have put in varying period of service from 5 to 10 years, against whom there has been no fault recorded and whose services have been found to be faithful and loyal. The plea advanced by the Agent is that the season is slack and there is not enough work for the men. But now electric trains are being got made in England and thus British manufacturers are supported. The management states that the local workers are not sufficiently skilful but while on the one hand, men are retrenched, on the other the supervising staff consisting of European element is increased on high payment. The duty of this superior staff is to teach the ordinary workers by their superior knowledge; but this is not being done. The question whether electric trains and such other staff should not be made at a cheaper rate by the local workers but British manufacturers should get the benefit of the Agent's attention. And how long is this to go on? It is unnatural that the Indian Railways should depend upon foreign manufacture for materials. This increases unemployment here and retards the industrial advancement of the country. The G.I.P. Railway is now under Government management and the economic prestige of the Government is at stake in this matter.

BHOPAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

MOTION FOR ENQUIRY INTO FINANCES LOST.

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 21.

The first session of the Bhopal Legislative Council, which was inaugurated by the Nawab on the occasion of his birthday on the 6th September, commenced this morning at the Hamidia Library. Mr. Sayed Leakatali, formerly Chief Justice of the Bhopal High Court, having been appointed Minister-in-Attendance was by virtue of his new office in the chair as President.

After interpellations, Mr. Govind Pershad, an elected non-official member, moved the first resolution asking for a committee of enquiry into the finances of the State. The resolution was opposed on behalf of the Government by Raja Oudh Narain, Finance Member. A general discussion in which officials and non-officials participated followed. The resolution was lost.—Free Press.

INCORPORATED
INSTITUTE of HYGIENE
This is to Certify that
the "Passing Show" Cigarettes of
Messrs Carreras Ltd of London have been passed by the
Examining Board of the Institute of Hygiene
as fulfilling
the Standard of Quality & Merit required by them
in evidence of which the Council have affixed their
Seal of the Institute hereon
Issued this Tenth day of December
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Here's your guarantee of PURITY AND QUALITY in every

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They never vary!

★ *Analytical report from Institute of Hygiene's London Laboratory on PASSING SHOW Cigarettes:*

Analytical data obtained in our laboratories in respect of these cigarettes show that the amount of moisture in the tobacco of which the cigarettes are made is 12.60 per cent., a figure which is very considerably below the maximum allowed for moisture in tobacco by the Excise authorities. Nothing was detected which could be regarded as an adulterant; there was no excess of sandy matter; and the tobacco was clean and free from dust. The paper used consisted of vegetable fibre, and did not contain an excess of "loading" material. "Passing Show" cigarettes are of good quality and are free from adulteration, and may be accepted with every confidence that great care has been devoted to ensuring that they are as well made and as cool smoking as is possible.

For your Health's sake smoke

PASSING SHOW Cigarettes

and remember that they are guaranteed to be made from 100 per cent. pure matured Virginia Tobacco. The cigarette paper is of exceptional purity, and both tobacco and cigarette paper are free from adulteration of any kind.

GOLDEN IN COLOUR—GOLDEN IN QUALITY

MADE IN LONDON BY CARRERAS, LTD. 138 YEARS REPUTATION FOR QUALITY

That Ulcerated Leg will heal up when the blood is cleansed with

Clarke's Blood Mixture

"My Leg is now well."

Mrs. BARTON, of 15, Station Street, Ryde, I.O.W., England, writes:—"I suffered terrible agony for over two years with an ulcerated leg, and after being in hospital for seven weeks my leg was no better. It seemed that nothing would ever do it any good, so as a last resource my daughter decided to give me Clarke's Blood Mixture, and I am thankful to say that after the very first bottle I found an improvement in my leg the pain was not so intense, the swelling went down and after taking seven bottles of your wonderful mixture, my leg is now well. I am able to walk about as well as anyone, and feel altogether better in myself."

Just as good for Abscesses, Swollen Glands, Piles, Eczema, Rashes, Sores, Eruptions, Gout and Rheumatism.

Profit by Mrs. Barton's Experience and Start Cleansing Your Blood to-day.

Of all Dealers—Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon: Messrs. G. ATHERTON & Co., Calcutta and Rangoon.

BEEJBUND

If one Pill is taken two hours just before supper, restores manly power and gives vigour to the system. If taken for 3 days, positively removes Spermatorrhoea. If taken two bottles continuously, sure to remove Impotency.

ONE PHIAL OF 20 PILLS Rs. 2.
(V. P. Charges Extra.)

ARYA VAIDYASRAMAM
3 (O), Bairagimatam Street, Madras.

TESTIMONIAL.

Hon. Col. D. Dawespelly, Bart, B.A., M.D., LL.D., Ph. D., F.M.S., Principal, Electric Medical College, Madras, writes:—"Beej Bund" which I tried to several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

NGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

B. E. S. Schools, Annual Boxing Tournament, B. E. S. School, 9 p.m.

The s.s. "Ranpura" with English mails of September 8 due at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, Sept. 24.

The s.s. "Rajputana" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

The Seindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd ordinary general meeting, Sudama House Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, 4 p.m.

The University Senate Meeting, 4 p.m.

TUESDAY, Sept. 27.

Bombay Natural History Society, Meeting of Members and their friends at the Prince of Wales' Museum at 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A Special Meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Friday (to-day) the 23rd inst. at 7 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress House.

G. I. P. RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' GENERAL UNION.

An extraordinary general meeting of G. I. P. Rly. Employees' General Union will be held at Kalyan in Sant Tukaram Theatre on Sunday, the 25th instant, at 5 p.m.

THE LECTURE OF ANJUMAN-I-ISHAT ISLAM.

Maulana Nazir Ahmed Khujandi will speak about the Tohid-i-Islam and will also deliver a speech on other religions on Saturday, 24th September 1927 at 9 p.m Bombay Time at Bhindibazar Tram Junction Wazir Hall.

C. M. S. INDIAN CLERGY FUND.

Under the Joint Auspices of the Converts' Home and the Young Men's Christian Union, a concert will be held on Saturday, the 25th Sept., in aid of the C. M. S. Indian Clergy Fund, at 6-30 p.m.

LECTURE ON "HEURISTICS."

Under the auspices of the School of Economics and Sociology Fr. H. Heras of St. Xavier's College will deliver a lecture on "Heuristics" at the University South Wing, First Floor, on Friday, (to-day), the 23rd instant, at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

THE BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE

An adjourned Meeting of the Schools Committee, originally called to meet on Friday, the 16th September 1927, and since adjourned will be held at the Corporation Hall on Friday (to day) at 4-30 p.m (B. T.) to consider the undisposed of business of the September Meeting Agenda.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL GUJARATI TEACHERS' CONFERENCE.

The Bombay Municipal Gujarati School Teachers' Conference will be held at the Gujarati Stree Mandal Hall, (Amroh House, Girgaum Back Road), on the 24th and 25th September 1927, from 12 noon to 2 p.m., (B. T.), and 3 to 5 p.m., (B. T.), Mr. K. M. Munshi, B.A., LL.B., M. L. C., Advocate, will preside.

A LECTURE FOR LADIES' ON "INDIVIDUAL AND SOCIETP."

Under the auspices of the Mahila Mandal Parel (the Women's Branch of the Social Service League, Bombay) a lecture on "Individual and Society" will be delivered by Prof. R. M. Joshi, M.A] of the Sydenham College of Commerce on Saturday the 24th of Sept. at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Damodar Thakersey Hall, Parel, Poibavadi.

GIRGAUM DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Nominations duly proposed and seconded for the ten seats from this ward on the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee must reach the Secretary upto 10 a.m. (S. T.) on Sunday, the 2nd October 1927. Those who are members of the above Cong. Com. on or before 9th August 1927, can only send in their nominations.

Membership roll for the public will be absolutely closed from 10 a.m. (S. T.) on Sunday, the 25th September 1927, to 6 p.m. (S. T.) on 9th October 1927.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore and Japan per s.s. "Celebes Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m on Saturday, the 24th inst.

With effect from 26th September 1927 the Dadar Post and Telegraph Office will be shifted to the Departmental Building newly constructed on Vincent Road.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Razmak" with the Mails from Bombay of 17th inst. arrived at Aden at 10-30 a.m. on the 21st instant.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Maloja" carrying Bombay Mails of 17th instant, ex s. "Razmak" left Aden at 2-20 p.m. on the 21st instant.

The Outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Macedonia" with the mails from London of the 15th instant arrived at Port Said at 6 a.m. on the 21st instant and left there at 10-30 a.m. the same day.

The Clan Line s.s. "Clan Macindoe" left Liverpool on the morning of the 21st September.

HIGH COURT

A SUIT FOR DIVORCE.

HUSBAND CHARGED WITH ADULTERY AND DESERTION.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Kemp at the High Court disposed of a matrimonial suit filed by Emma Jane Gidney, an Anglo-Indian lady living at Byculla asking for dissolution of her marriage with her husband Frank Thomas Gidney.

The petitioner who was born at Allahabad was married to the respondent in 1903 in Bombay. Her husband had been living all his life in India. In 1914 the petitioner went to England to arrange for the education of her two sons In 1919, she returned to India. It is alleged that she had occasion to remonstrate with the respondent regarding his conduct with other women. A quarrel ensued and the respondent, it is alleged, turned the petitioner out of the house and deserted her. The petitioner then went to live with her father and later with her sons in England. She complained that the respondent declined to allow her to return and neglected to contribute anything more than the very small sum of money towards the maintenance and education of the children.

CHARGE OF ADULTERY.

Subsequently, on her arrival in India, the respondent on February 22, 1927, wrote her a letter in which he clearly implied that he had been living for the past 5 years with another woman and this was corroborated by the evidence.

The respondent did not defend the suit, but merely filed an answer making certain allegations of infidelity against his wife (petitioner) which however, were not proved.

His Lordship, on the evidence, held that the respondent had committed adultery with the woman and that the petitioner was entitled to a "decree for dissolution of her marriage. He also held that the husband had deserted the wife for more than 2 years.

His Lordship granted "decree nisi" with costs to the petitioner.

HIGH COURT OFFICES AND ESTABLISHMENT.

JUDGES' COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

The Chief Justice has appointed the following sub-committees of judges to enquire into and report on (a) the undermentioned offices and establishment of or connected with the High Court and (b) what changes if any can advantageously be made therein respectively:—

(1) Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Crump—Offices of the Prothonotary Original Side, Commissioner and Master in Equity and Taxing Master.

(2) Justices Kemp and Blackwell—Offices of the Sheriff, Clerk of Crown, Receiver and Official Liquidator.

(3) Justice Madgavkar—Office of the Registrar, Appellate Side.

(4) Justice Davar—Offices of the Official Assignee, Chief Clerk in Insolvency, Chief Translator.

The report of each sub-committee will subsequently be considered by all the judges and such action taken thereon as may eventually be thought expedient.

Each sub-committee will commence its work from Monday 3 October, 1927, or so soon thereafter as maybe found practicable, and pending its report the Judges on such sub-committees will not sit in open Court except on such days if any as they may think fit after previous notice.

Each sub-committee will call for such papers and information and examine such officers and others as they think fit.

CHEMICALS THEFT CASE.

ACCUSED RELEASED ON BAIL.

Jethalal D. Rawal, who was charged with theft of chemicals valued at Rs. 9,712, was enlarged on bail of Rs. 500 by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla on Thursday, on the application of Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai, pleader.

It will be recalled that Rawal made serious allegations against Sub-Inspector S. N. Sawant of Phalton Road Police Station and a constable of assault and injury showing marks of violence on his body when he was placed on a remand application last Monday.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai in applying for bail said that Dr. W. Nunan, who was present when the accused was last produced in Court, was requested to examine the accused. Dr. Nunan certified that there was a red circular mark on the right shoulder, a red circular mark on the back on the lower angle of the right shoulder blade and an abrasion on the temple. In his opinion, the injuries were recently received and were caused by an impact with a blunt instrument.

His Worship ordered the accused to be enlarged on bail of Rs. 500.

"STUPID"---UNPARLIAMENTARY EXPRESSION

HEATED CORPORATION DEBATE

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday, Dr. S. S. Batliwalla, presiding.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE SECRETARY'S LETTER.

The Corporation considered as an urgent matter, a letter from the Secretary, Schools Committee, dated the 7th September, with reference to the resolution of the Municipal Corporation inquiring whether it was not practicable to reduce the present strength of the Supervising Establishment and whether it was not practicable to secure the services of a sufficiently efficient Secretary of the Schools Committee from the Educational Service of the Bombay Government with experience of over 15 years.

HIGH STANDARD OF SUPERVISION.

The Secretary, Schools Committee, in reply had stated that it was not practicable to reduce the present strength of the Supervising Establishment. He suggested, on the other hand, the desirability of the appointment of Supervising Officers for separate departments under them. In regard to the appointment of an efficient Secretary, the Schools Committee recommended—to change the designation of the present Secretary to the "Director of Education" on a salary of Rs. 800-50-1,000 with Rs. 200 per month as motor allowance. In order to help the Director of Education the Committee recommended that the post of an Office Superintendent" carrying a salary of Rs. 300—20—400 be created for the Schools Committee Office.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram moved the letter be forwarded to the Revenue and General Purposes Committee for report.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved an amendment to record the letter.

Dr. J. N. Choksey seconded, while Dr. J. J Vora supported the amendment.

"ECONOMIC CONSCIENCE LOST."

Mr. B. N. Gamadia criticising the letter of the Secretary, Schools Committee, said the Schools Committee had lost all their economic conscience.

Mr. H. P. Mody was surprised to see the opposition against the suggestions of the Schools Committee and characterised it as a scurvy way of treating the Schools Committee.

Dr. Viegas:—where did you learn this word "Scurvey?"

Mr. Mody:—50 years before Dr. Viegas learnt to use epithets (laughter).

A Councillor:—Where were you 50 years ago? (laughter).

MR. MODY'S HOMILY.

Continuing Mr. Mody said it appeared to him that the importance of the School Committee was not realised by the Corporation. They were now spending Rs. 30 lakhs a year on the primary education in the City and for aught he knew it might go to Rs. 50 lakhs a year. The education of their young, he said, should be in capable hands, and they should not grudge expense.

Mr. P. J. Murzban, opined that Dr. Viegas was suffering from economitis. He (speaker) was for economy wherever possible, but to reduce the expenditure of the Schools Committee unnecessarily, he said, was a crime.

"STUPID."

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram replying to the debate said the Councillors who opposed his motion betrayed colossal ignorance on educational matetrs and were stupid.

The President at the request of several councillors asked Mr. Boman-Behram to withdraw the word "stupid" which he readily did.

The question being put to the vote the original proposition was carried by a large majority.

AMENDMENT OF MUNICIPAL ACT.

The House then considered the report of the Law, Procedure and Elections Committee regarding Bill No. 17 of 1927 to further amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1927.

Mr. Mohan Desai moved adoption of the report to which Mr. V. N Chandavarkar moved an amendment.

As several Councillors desired to move amendments, the President adjourned the Corporation till Monday next.

ALLEGED "FALSE BALANCE SHEETS."

CHARGE AGAINST DIRECTOR OF BHARAT SPG. AND WG. CO.

One more application under the Indian Companies' Act was filed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Thursday by Liladhar Ratansy and Lalubhai Nagardas, shareholders of Bharat Spinning and Weaving Co., against Dhunjibhoy Purshotamdas, director, and others charging them with issuing false balance-sheets in material particulars.

According to the complainants the balance-sheets for the years 1922-23-24-25 were false in material particulars, bad debts being shown as good and debt of an insolvent included among good debts. Besides, it was alleged that the debt of a director was not shown separately as required by law.

His Worship ordered summons to be issued against the accused.

FINED FOR DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR

INCIDENT AT PYDHOWNI POLICE STATION.

On Wednesday at midnight one Hasan Abdul Karim and one Ali Kasum both having no occupation had been to the Pydhonie Police Station in connection with some police enquiries. When they were at the Police Station instead of giving proper answers to the questions put to them they began to use abusive and insulting language and acted very disorderly. They were therefore arrested by Sergeant Watson and a constable Yeshwant Arjoon. On Thursday they were place dbefore the Honorary Magistrate, Mr. Kurtey, who fined Hasan A. Karim Rs. 30, or in the alternative sentenced him 3 weeks' imprisonment, Ali Kasum was fined Rs. 10 or senteneed to undergo imprisonment of 10 days, in default.

BOMBAY LOCAL RAINFALL.

Bombay, Sept. 22.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. Colaba Point 0.00, Fort 0.14, J. J. Hospital 0.09.

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 57.51, Fort 73.10, J. J. Hospital 57.26.

Total for the corresponding period of 1925 Colaba Point 47.35, Fort 52.56, J. J. Hospital 49.97.

Total for the corresponding period of 1926 Colaba Point 67.27, Fort 99.52, J. J. Hospital 81.41.

LATEST NEWS

SIMLA, Sept. 22.

The Unity Conference Committee broke up to-day. The Sub-Committee's report on the cow and music questions was considered by the main committee to-day and showed that neither Hindu members nor the Muslim members could accept the proposals of either side. There was however some agreement on a few of the points made by either side. The main Committee in adjourning to-day authorised Mr. Jinnah to call another meeting within three weeks of his receiving a unanimous requisition from the following within six weeks from to-day. Maulana Azad, Hakim Ajmalkhan, Dr. Ansari, Maulana Mahomed Ali, Dr. Kitchlew, Pundit Malaviya, Lala Lajpat Rai, Dr. Moonje, Rai Kedarnath, Mr. Jairamdas Dulatram and Sardar Ujjalsingh. The Committee expressed regret that several riots had occurred since it met and appeals to the communities to promote mutual good will. The Maharaja of Alwar addressed committee meeting today and as an Indian offered his services for the promotion of goodwill. He, however, emphasised the importance of the olive branch offered by the Viceroy to him. The cause of the troubles seemed to be political and he summed it up in one word, "franchise." They must work wholeheartedly and pray five minutes a day for six months within which period a solution might be found.—A. P.

SIMLA, September 22.

The Associated Press understaud that Lala Lajpatrai is writing a book which will be a reply to Miss Katherine Mays book "Mother India."—A. P.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Rugby.—The death occurred in London this morning of Lord George Hamilton aged eightwo. From 1895 to 1903 he was Secretary of State for India and among other Cabinet appointments in Conservative administrations during the last century he had been President of the Council and First Lord of the Admiralty.—B. O. W.

SCINDHIA CO'S NEW STEAMER.

PLEASANT FUNCTION ON S.S. JALABALA.

A large gathering assembled yesterday evening on the Scindhia Steam Nagigation Company's new cargo steamer S. S. "Jalabala" which arrived here on Wednesday after completing its maiden voyage from England, and is now lying at Princess Dock, Shed A.

Among those present were Mr. Narottam Morarji, Mr. Lalji Naranji, Mr. Shantikumar Narottam Morarji, Mr. S. N. Haji, Mr. Mansukhlal Master and others.

After inspecting the steamer the party were treated to sumptuous refreshments on the deck. A radio set was also installed to broadcast the programme of the Radio Club.

AN INTERESTING FILM.

An interesting film describing the launching ceremony performed by the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, President of the Legislative Assembly, at Port Glasgow in July last was then exhibited by Mr. A. C. Patel, of Messrs. Patel Brothers, Cinema Specialists, Kalbadevi Road. This film was specially prepared by the Pathes for the Scindhia Company. It will also be screened at the various cinemas in Bombay and other parts of India.

Considerable enthusiasm was displayed by the gathering on seeing Mr. Patel, dressed in his usual Khaddar costume with Gandhi cap, performing the ceremony in true Indian fashion with flowers and a cocoanut, before a large crowd including some Indian ladies.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (SEPT. 23RD.)

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: LIBRA.

(To-day at about 8 p.m. (Bombay Time) the sun enters in the sign of Libra (the Balance) of the Zodiac. So far as India is concerned this will be a month of regrets. Many leaders and politicians who are otherwise shrewd and sagacious will lose their balance of mind—flattery on the part of the leaders and riding rough-shod over the popular wishes on the part of several of Satraps will distinguish this month. There is no hope of the release of Bengal detenus. God save India!)

If to-day is your birthday, the Himalayan Oracle says that you are very emotional and impatient. Hence you sacrifice your best interests by acting in haste, ending your schemes in waste, and repenting at leisure. In the social whirl you lose your head (or whatever is left of it) and heart, also your bank account which shrinks to zero after a temporary swelling. Looking to your "make-up", this is not to be wondered at. Wiser heads than you have fallen victims to the social snare. You rashly fall in love—in what is called love at first sight—without realising its consequences or even its significance. Truly has the Oriental poet sung:—

"Only in August my heart was aflame,
Catching the scent of your Wind-stirred hair
Now, though you spread it to soften my sleep
Through the night, I should hardly care.
Only last August I drank that water
Because it had chanced to cool your hands:
When love is over, how little of love
Even the lover understands".

(And now a few words about our own humble self. Some of our readers write letters enquirying of the address of "the learned being" who doubtless reads and predicts, with remarkable accuracy, the careers of mortals from day to day in these columns. Let them know that like his guru, the chela is invisible to mortals—even to the editor of this paper whom he transmits his messages telepathically, which no radio set even can "tap", from the top of Everest the Unconquered. Let those whose mental horizon is not remarkable for its breadth consult wiser heads. Where fools live, no doubt the tribe of Joothabhais and Labaddases flourishes!)

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	Sept. 22.
Previous Closing Rate	20.83
To-day's Opening Rate	20.95
Difference	+.12
To-day's Closing Rate	20.54
Difference	—.29

LIVERPOOL

	Sept. 22.
Previous Closing Rate	10.89
To-day's Opening Rate	11.15
Difference	+.26
To-day's Closing Rate	11.63
Difference	+.14
Broach Expectation	417

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	London, Sept. 22.
Silver Ready	25 10 0
Lower	0 2 0
Silver Forward	25 9 0
Lower	0 2 0

Tone of market.—India and China sold.

POONA RACES.

ACCEPTANCES FOR SATURDAY

First race begin at 2-15 p.m.

THE CURSETJEE DHUNJISHAW PLATE.—Div. II.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500. A handicap for Arabs in the 1st and 2nd Class.

Najian 9|0, Hoojaz 8|13, Sabiq 8|12, Roscoff 8|10, Hazal 8|9, Telafat 8|5, Maneck Beg 8|4, Orange Blossom 8|4, Hishan 8|4, Taimurlung 8|3, Sultan Beg 8|1, Cheerio 8|0, Salonie 8|0, Cossack 7|13, Fairdoss 7|8, Kadoor Beg 7|7, Kurdistan and 7|5.

THE SIRUR PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 500. A handicap for Countrybreds.

Steel Blue 11|5, Zara 9|2. Our Laddie 8|12, Naughty Girl 8|8, Winfree 9|2, Prince Michael 9|1, Joviality 8|10, Medina 8|0, Day Delight 7|9, Prince Arthur 7|8, Radha Devi 7|7, Khanjeer 7|7, Shivaji 7|7, Don't Hurt 7|6, Bhopal Hope 7|4, Sunbeam 6|10 and Arrowroot 7|4.

THE WARWICK PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,200; third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in the Class III.

Gapencais 9|2, Nougat 8|12, Arran Rose 8|11, Poet's Dream 8|10, Salt-Sea 8|8, Glen Tree 8|8, Blink Boy 7|10, Philippa of Hainault 7|9, Royal Gem 8|6, Longleat 8|4, King's Yellow 8|3, Georgina 8|3, Theona 8|3, Belle Syme 8|2, Marten's Prodigy 7|12, Jovial 7|11 Jubilant 7|10 and Shahu Prasad 7|6.

THE WARWICK PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in the Class III.

Cailis 9|0, Old Fashioned Maid 7|9, Bonaparte 8|11, Modesty 8|10, Stormont 8|8, Adour 8|7, Jovial William 8|1, Toss Up 7|11, San Fay 7|10, Knight's Cross 7|9, Charles William 7|7 and Stung Again 7|4.

THE CURSETJEE DHUNJISHAW PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 3,000; third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Hilaluzzaman 9|10, Bucknell 8|13, Ditewar 9|9, Jodi 9|7, Tiger King 9|1, Hashash 8|13, Rarity 8|13, Silver Thrush 8|11, Mayish 7|8, O'Brien (late Rami) 8|10, Lucky Star 8|10, Some Surprise 8|5, Adwan 8|4, Red Prince 8|3, Mijwin 8|1, Jalmood 7|11, Mooltan 7|10 and Belan 7|6.

THE COBHAM HANDICAP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses 3 and 4 years old only in the II and III Class.

Bayonne (late Bee Bank) 9|8, Cul de Sac 8|2, Day Work 8|12, Gallant Gael 8|11, Polecate 8|13, Henrietta 8|9, Polychrome 8-6, Eclair 8|5, Flying Steve 8|2, Vijiya Kumari (late Sonnet) 7|8, Modesty 7|3, Gamvros 6|13, Golden Charm 6|11 and Royal Bride 6|0.

THE ST. LEGER PLATE. Distance—R. C. and Distance.

Winner Rs. 15,000; second Rs. 5,000, third Rs. 3,000. A handicap for horses in the I and II Class.

Fordney 9|4, School Boy 9|2, Red Hawk 8|12, Aldergrove 7|5, Ventose 9|4, Coed Canlas 8|12, Dark Orient 8|9, Astre d'Or 7|11, Tristan 7|4, My Realm 7|2, Tycho 7|1, Lucky Man 6|8 and Crab Apple 6|0.

THE ECLIPSE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,000, third Rs. 2,000. A handicap for horses in the I and II Class.

Affable 9|7, Ulster Ally 9|2, Stone Marten 8|12, Portsoy 8|12, Ormiston 7|12, Wedding Day 8|3, Fille d'Or 7|13, John Clancy 7|12, Gift O'the Glen 7|6, Brasidas 7|1, Iron Guard 7|1, Ad Dominum 7|1, Four Square 7|0, Polychrome 6|5, and Fire Star 6|10.

THE KIRKEE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 3,000; third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for Arabs in the Class I.

Robert (late Kummeruzzaman) 9|7, Rubdan 9|7, Ghazuwan 8|4, Hamoud 7|8, Mansoor Beg 9|6, Silver Thrush 8|0, Jodi 8|13, Amalfi 8|7, Zulu 7|5, Hashash 8|4, Rarity 8|2, Some Surprise 7|9, Ballard 7|8, Khataf 7|8, Arab Prince 7|7, Gosak 7|4 and Selman 7|3.

JOCKEY PUNISHED.

LICENSE WITHDRAWN UPTO 21ST NOV.

The Stewards of the Royal Calcutta Turf Club held an inquiry into the fall of Kilgarvan in the Visitors' Plate (division one) in the Calcutta monsoon races (second meeting) run on 3rd inst. Having considered the evidence the Stewards decided that the fall was caused by dangerous riding of Jockey H. Edwards and withdrew his license upto 21st November 1927.—A. P.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1927.

"INDIA'S PARLIAMENT"

With the close of the Simla session of the Legislative Assembly and of the Council of State we are in a position to see how much "India's Parliament" has achieved or failed to achieve during an admittedly important session. The public had looked forward eagerly to the opening of this session. They knew that important questions like the protection of the textile industry, Indianisation of the Army in the shape of the Skeen Committee's recommendations and the Reserve Bank would come up for discussion and probably for settlement. Lively expectations were entertained of the Viceroy's speech to the Legislature as, owing to the thick and persistent rumours about the Reforms Commission, everyone felt that the Viceroy would make some definite pronouncement on the subject. The speech was a bitter disappointment as it studiously avoided every reference to the Commission. The Viceroy only preached a long and platitudinous sermon on communal harmony and even offered to call a conference of leaders if he was specially invited to do so. The Viceroy could not be unaware that the communal tension was vitally connected with the Reforms. His deliberately one-sided speech had the effect of only irritating many members of the Legislature and fell flat on the rest. The leaders had already called a conference of their own and to this they rightly betook themselves. This Conference, considering the magnitude of its task, has naturally made as yet slow progress but a semi-official conference might have been worse, appearances notwithstanding.

The disappointment that the Viceroy's speech created was followed by a series of disappointments throughout the session. The Yarn Bill gave but a few crumbs to a famished industry. The fragmentary, character of the Bill was ingeniously calculated to divide the handloom interests from the mill interests and the spinning mills from the weaving mills. The Bill was passed only because, as Sir Victor Sassoon said, a begging industry could not afford to be a chooser. For the time being Government have scored. Whether they will be allowed to rest in peace, chuckling over their triumph, will depend upon the millowners and all those who swear by Swadeshi. The Skeen Committee's recommendations, which the Assembly took up next, were as belated as they were over-cautious and should have been initiated a generation ago if the British were honest in their profession of preparing India for self-Government. Yet the Commander-in-Chief under pressure from "Home," pleaded for more time and more caution because, forsooth, any hasty step would be "playing" with the defence of India. The Assembly, whose patience had been sorely tried, adopted the resolution asking Government to give speedy effect to the unanimous recommendations of the Skeen Committee. But the "Elders" of the Parliament were true to their past traditions and turned down a similar resolution in their House. Government scored again; but we doubt if they really congratulate themselves or the obliging "Upper" House. It is no wonder that several elders themselves have come to believe that their House needs to be drastically reformed. The Council of State, however, threw out Sir Pheroze Sethna's resolution to appoint a Committee to consider the question of reforming that body. This gilded Chamber has ever been a drag on the Assembly and often a tool in the hands of the bureaucracy. The very day it threw out Sir Pheroze Sethna's resolution it also threw out another asking for the repeal of repressive laws though the Assembly had repeatedly pressed for such repeal.

The sensation of the session was in connection with the Reserve Bank Bill. It involves, as we have pointed out before, the gravest constitutional issues. All the parties in the Assembly gave the Bill the fullest measure of co-operation. The Government, too, were in a fairly accommodating mood, most points of difference were adjusted, when all too suddenly Government withdrew the Bill. It is an open secret now that Government have been nastily pulled up by the Secretary of State. The Assembly vented their indignation in an adjournment motion which was obviously a vote of censure. The parting shot of the Government in this session was the Religious Offences Bill Taking a skilful advantage of communal uneasiness in the country they have foisted on it a new, vague and dangerous law, whose implications the country has not yet fully gauged. The Bill was not circulated in the country. The views of the provincial Governments or responsible public institutions were not ascertained and the panicky measure was hustled through the Assembly. In theory the Council of State is to function mainly as a safeguard against hasty legislation. But Government rushed the Bill through that House also immediately after it had passed the Assembly. In the above rapid review of the main proceedings of the Legislature there are enough materials to bring home to the public the weakness, rather the helplessness, of the Legislature as against Government. As the Central Legislature is at present constituted, apart from there being not even a semblance of the Executive's responsibility to the Legislature, it is, in the first place, hard for the elected part of the Assembly to assert itself against Government. Even if this is effected, the ante-Diluvian Council of State leaves the Assembly in the lurch. And even if that rare possibility of Government and the public contriving to be at one does occur—as one may charitably presume them to have been in connection with the Skeen Committee's recommendations and the Reserve Bank Bill—the Secretary of State has the power to turn the tables against both Government and the public. Is it necessary then to point out that the proceedings of the session of the Legislature that has just closed have afforded a full commentary on the unreal and showy character of "India's Parliament"?

INEXCUSABLE DELAY.

Mr. A. V. Thakkar, who is actively engaged in flood relief work in Gujarat, informs us that the people who have suffered on account of house-collapses are now getting rather impatient about Government loans and the exact terms thereof. It is said that Government will take still about three weeks more before the exact plans are published and that the Governor who was expected to declare Government's flood relief policy in his opening speech in the Legislative Council will not be able to do so. Referring to this delay Mr. Thakkar says: "It seems rather surprising that the Bombay Government should take unduly long over the business and thus keep people unnecessarily in suspense. The Government commitments are already known, the rate of interest is also known, and other details can be easily worked out. The Government or really its Account and Flood relief officers require hustling and to be goaded into quicker action." When it is remembered that many of the people who have suffered are destitute and that even after the plans of Government are announced there would arise very probably unavoidable delay in the actual distribution of the loans, it seems a pity that Government are not yet ready with their full plans.

WILL THEY LISTEN?

Here is an opportunity for Sir Stanley Jackson and his Government to show themselves really earnest in conciliating public opinion in Bengal and giving satisfaction not only to Bengal but to the whole of India by remedying a gross wrong. Let them accept the advice Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose gives them in his communication to the Press on the subject of the Ordinance prisoners. They should take courage in both hands, as he says, and embark in a more generous spirit upon the policy of release they have enunciated. Let them "open the prison gates wide open" for these men who have been languishing in them without trial although they have cried out in piteous appeal again and again that they are entitled to a trial in an open court of law. Mr. Bose rightly emphasizes that the policy of "release by driblets" will never serve any useful purpose. The Government of Bengal in common with other Governments and the Simla Olympians are always ready to preach the virtues of co-operation. If they really want it they must take the statesmanlike course of releasing all the detenus at once. They must realise the force of Mr. Bose's warning that as long as this is not done, "no leader, however influential, will be allowed to talk of co-operation with the Government before a public audience in Bengal." Sir Stanley Jackson will be ill-advised if he is led to believe that finding two new ministers and making the creaky chariot of Dyarchy jolt along again means that Bengal is willing to co-operte with the bureaucracy.

MISS MAYO'S BOOK:

INDIA "HOME OF STARK WANT."

(BY LALA LAJPAT RAI.)

IV

(Specially Contributed to the "Chronicle")

This is what other early English and foreign observers say about the former condition of India.

GLEIG'S LIFE OF HASTINGS:—

"I fear that our encroaching spirit, and the insolence with which it has been exerted, has caused our alliance to be as much dreaded by all the powers of Hindusthan as our arms. Our encroaching spirit, and the uncontrolled and even protected licentiousness of individuals, has done injury to our national reputation.... Every person in India dreads a connection with us."

HASTINGS ON ENGLISH MISRULE IN OUDE.

The extent of the salaries, pensions and encroachments of the company's service, civil and military, upon the Nawab's revenues and authority, says Warren Hastings, "have become an intolerable burden and exposed us to the enmity, and resentment of the whole country, by excluding the native servants and adherents of the Vizier from the rewards of their service and attachments. I am afraid few men would understand me were I to ask by what right or policy we levied a tax on the Nawab Vizier for the benefit of patronised individuals, and fewer still, if I questioned the right or policy of imposing upon him an army for his protection, which he could not pay, which he did not want; with what expression could I tell him to his face, 'You do not want it, but you shall pay for it!'....Every Englishman in Oude was possessed of an independent and sovereign authority. They learned....to claim the revenue of lacs as their right, though they could gamble away more than two lacs (I allude to a known fact) at a sitting."

ANQUETIL DU PERRON, 1762:—

"From Surat, I passed the Ghats,.... about ten in the morning, and when I entered the country of the Mahrattas, I thought myself in the midst of the simplicity and happiness of the golden age, where nature was yet unchanged, and war and misery were unknown. The people were cheerful, vigorous and in high health and unbounded hospitality was an universal virtue; every door was open, and friends, neighbours and strangers were alike welcome to whatever they found."

DUFF ON MADHO RAO AND RAM SHASTRY:—

"He is deservedly celebrated for his firm support of the weak against the oppressive, of the poor against the rich; and....for his equity to all."....."By his unwearied zeal, he improved the condition of the people of all ranks. His integrity was never corrupted. It was the custom of this man of simple habits, never to keep in his house more food than sufficed for one day's consumption."

SIR JOHN MALCOLM ON MAHRATTA RULE:—

"It has not happened to me ever to see countries better cultivated, and more abounding in all the produce of the soil as well as in commercial wealth, than the Southern Mahratta districts....Poonah, the capital of the Peishwah, was a very wealthy and thriving commercial town and there was as much cultivation in the Deccan as it was possible an arid and unfruitful country could admit."...."With respect to Malwa, I saw it in a state of ruin, caused by the occupancy....of the predatory hordes of India. Yet, even at that period, I was surprised....to find that dealings in money up to large amounts had continually taken place between cities, where bankers were in a flourishing state, and goods to a great extent continually passed through the province, ...the insurance offices which exist through all parts of India.... had never stopped their operations....I do not believe that in Malwa the introduction of our direct rule could have contributed more, not indeed so much, to the prosperity of the commercial and agricultural interests, as the re-establishment of the efficient rule of its former princes and chiefs. With respect to the Southern Mahratta districts, of whose prosperity I have before spoken,....I do not think either commercial or agricultural interests

(Continued from Page 7.)

Previous articles appeared on 5th, 7th and 15th instant.

RACE AND RELIGION

(BY ERNEST P. HORRWITZ, NEW YORK.)

III

RACE AFFINITY.

Races seem to be predisposed for the religious bent they follow. The early history of Nordics and Slavs is closely interlinked. Possibly the two were one nation in prehistoric times. To a large extent, both have broken away from the Catholic unity; Kaiser and Zar, like Henry VIII and his successors were defenders of the State religion. Again, long before the foundation of the Eternal City, the forebears of the Romans and Celts passed through a common period of development in the valley of the Danube. Italian, Spanish, Breton, Irish have long ceased to be the same language, but the speakers, in a great measure, are still one in faith.

Western Aryans.

Greeks | Romans & Celts | Nordics & Slave

ROMANCE NATIONS.

In the golden age of Athens, the Celts were the foremost power outside classical soil. Even the North of Italy was held by Gaulish clansmen who under the leadership of Brennus sacked Rome B. C. 389. The Apennines, like the Pennine Range in England, point to an ancient Welsh settlement, and the Germans call Italy 'Welshland' unto this day. Valais, a Swiss Canton, north of Pennine Alps, is but another Wales with a French pronunciation. Welsh, Roman and alien blood mingle in the veins of Wallachs and Walloons. The former dwell in Rumania and Transylvania, the latter in Belgium, but both have long adopted Romance speech. Geography infallibly records the early wanderings of the Gael. His migrations extended from Polish Galicia to Spanish Galicia, and from nearer Asia (Galatia) to the Emerald Isle (Galway). Everywhere, Gael and Welshman were triumphant. But when the light of Christianity first dawned on the Western Aryans, the Celtic sun had long set, and Imperial Rome was paramount in Europe. The arable land, throughout her vast possessions, was largely cultivated by Celtic tenants. The aggressive Nordics whose constant inroads affected every part of the decadent Empire infused their youthful blood, by intermarriage and illicit bond, into the Gallo-Roman veins, and thus gave birth to the Romance nations which are scattered from Rumania to Portugal. Italy and Spain were overrun by Goths. Franks occupied France, and a brother-tribe, the Saxons, took possession of England. Normandy in Northern France is named after the hairy Norsemen, Lombardy in Northern Italy after the Longbeards or Langobards who partook of the Gothic heresy. Everywhere, the virile and thorough-going Nordic flourished, and prospers still, but Latin vigor, despite apparent victory and idle triumph, seems senescent.

CLASSICAL CULTURE.

Classical Speech

Thraco Illyrian | Latin

Greek | Armenian | Albanian | Romance

The Romans vanquished the Greeks, but were captivated by the Hellenic intellect, and the Nordics by whom the Roman Empire was overthrown owe their breeding to classical ideals. Platonism is one of the loftiest peaks which unaided reason has ever reached, and Greek art is still the model of good taste. Roman law has become the basis of modern legislation, and although the language of the Caesars is no longer the vehicle of learning, yet our whole technical and scientific terminology is derived from Greek and Latin. The two great classical nations were the tutors of the West, but mighty Thrace was the first colonial power in Europe. Civilised Thrace sent out colonies to Asia Minor in pre-homerie times. There was a Greek tradition that Orpheus, sweet singer of Thrace, joined the Argo mariners in their quest of the Golden Fleece. Troy and Armenia were early Thracian settlements.

Illyrian was formerly spoken in Albania and in the present area of Serbo-Croatian speech. In antiquity, Thraco-Illyrian domains extended from the Gulf of Venice to the Golden Horn; after the fall of Constantinople they fell largely under Ottoman control, and have only recently been released. Europe, being rid of the Turk, as Aryan-speaking except for a few Turanian survivals, viz, Finish, Magyar and Basque.

THE INDO-EUROPEAN HOMELAND.

The vast steppes north of the Black and

(Continued on page 10.)

Previous articles appeared on 17th and 21st instant.

Notes of the Day.

Indian Repatriates from Trinidad.

A tale of deep woe is brought to light by over a thousand Indian emigrants to Trinidad repatriated recently. Lured by unscrupulous and unchecked agents to the sugar and cocoa plantations of that colony, these unfortunate men found themselves there in an intolerable condition of semi-slavery. From the reports about these men in the Madras and Calcutta papers it appears that they were given unconscionably low wages, none being allowed to set up an independent trade or profession. Assaults by the employers were their daily lot and no medical relief was available to them. It is said they were not even allowed to represent their grievances before Kunwar Maharaj Singh's deputation when the latter visited Trinidad. Once or twice they were driven to desperation and revolt, but only to find themselves in a worse plight thereafter. We doubt if there is much exaggeration in these statements. The Indians are in the habit of meekly enduring cruel hardship and callous treatment. That is partly why they are oppressed in their own country and abroad. It would be criminal neglect on the part of Government if they fail to make proper enquiries into the grievances of these repatriates and of the many more that find themselves imprisoned in the Trinidad plantations. There are about a lakh of Indian emigrants in these plantations and the least that Government can do is to appoint an Indian representative there to watch their interests.

Carried Unanimously.

Another of those proposals, very pious in their intention but difficult to be translated into actual practice, has been adopted by the Third Committee of the League of Nations. France, Germany and Holland put forward a resolution embodying provisions for the creation of a Committee side by side with the Disarmament Commission to consider measures calculated to assure security and arbitration for all States. Under these provisions armaments are to be fixed at their lowest, and each State is to be asked to inform the League what measures of a military, naval and aerial type it would take to support the decisions of the League Council in case of a conflict breaking out. The hope of the idealists at Geneva is that the resolution will enable the League to enforce the Covenant. As neither Britain, nor Japan have shown appreciation of the resolution and the American attitude towards Geneva is one of sceptical aloofness, it is difficult to see how the League can enforce the Covenant merely by these paper agreements.

Dawn of Sanity.

The Government of His Exalted Highness the Nizam deserve to be congratulated on the step they have taken in connection with the "Hindu" of Madras. This influential organ of public opinion which enjoyed a wide circulation in the Nizam's Dominions was prohibited in those territories four years ago. The Nizam's officials smelt "sedition" in it then, very probably because they were asked by mentors before whom our Princes and their servants have to bow in humble obeisance that the journal was of an "undesirable" type. The self-respecting attitude which the Nizam's Government have now displayed in this matter is creditable to them. It is too late in the day even in "Princely India" where autocracy still can afford to run riot to put an embargo upon the promotion of knowledge by muzzling the Press. But the condition laid down for the re-entry of the "Hindu" that it should not print objectionable articles relating to Hyderabad State is absurd and untenable. No civilized Government should be afraid of criticism of its acts. If such criticism exceeds the limits of decency it has always the remedy of taking judicial proceedings against the paper which indulges in it. If the criticism is merely vulgar and degenerates into lampooning, public opinion will refuse to take it seriously.

Colour Makes the Difference.

The reader may have still fresh in mind the case of Mr. Kirpalani, I.C.S. Assistant Magistrate of Rajshahi, who was assaulted about two months ago by some Europeans at night and thrown in a tank but who has still failed to obtain justice. The following from the latest number of "Indian Opinion" of Natal will be of kindred interest: "For killing an Indian child by carelessly driving her car a European woman was fined £20. And for interfering with European woman in an insulting manner an Indian has been sentenced at the criminal sessions to six years' hard labour and eight strokes. Justice Mathews remarking that he had to take a very serious view of this behaviour towards European women." What comment can bring out the enormity of the discrimination in the above two cases? It is little consolation that things are not as bad in British India.

"RETURN TO THE COUNTRY"

ASSEMBLY WORK AND SWARAJ INCOMPATIBLE

INDIANS SHOULD INEXORABLY BOYCOTT COMMISSION

"GOVT. HYPOCRITICALLY SHIFTING RESPONSIBILITY"

CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S DISMAY

SIMLA, Sept. 22.

"My experience of the last Delhi Session and Simla Session just concluded has only confirmed me in my conviction that substantial Swaraj cannot be won by work in the Assembly but by disciplining of masses and restoration of communal amity. If the Statutory Commission does not consist of a clear majority of representative Indians then Indians should inexorably boycott it." In this strain Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar Congress President, and leader of the Congress Party in Legislative Assembly expressed himself in an interview with our representative before leaving for Mussoorie en route to Madras. Reviewing the work of Simla session, Mr. Iyengar said he had no reason to be dissatisfied with the quality of work of his party. Of course there were difficulties but he congratulated the members of the party on giving a good account of themselves. There was also more co-operation between the Congress Party and National and Independent parties than in the previous session. Joint meetings were frequently held and joint action was taken.

CO-OPERATION OF PARTIES.

"I wish however that the National and Independent parties had co-operated with the Congress Party in its opposition to the attempt of the Government to divide the mill and handloom industries by its tariff bills. Though the Congress Party's opposition did not triumph in this matter, it has at least vindicated its claim to deal justly and impartially between the conflicting interests. It was so easy for mill-owners and others to agree to such a measure as would have helped the cotton mill industry without injuring the handloom industry. The Congress Party was not against protection to Mill industry but it could not sacrifice the interests of handloom workers nor forget its duty to the masses."

GOVT. UNMASKED.

Proceeding Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar referred to the Skeen debate. He expressed his satisfaction that all the parties co operated and made Government position ridiculous. It must now be obvious to everyone continued Mr. Iyengar that Government does not mean business particularly in matter of Indianisation of the Army. Those who thought that the army in India should come before Swaraj must have now discovered what congressmen all along knew that without Political Swaraj India cannot have a real National army.

COUNCIL OF STATE MUST GO.

Government flouted the Assembly when it got the Council of State to turn down the very modest measure of amending part two of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. which was passed by an overwhelming majority in the Assembly. The two things which were most needed were firstly complete abolition of Council of State and entire elimination of the nominated bloc in the Assembly. It was a good thing that the Assembly compelled the Government to withdraw the Volunteer Police Force Bill which was nothing but a mockery so far as the national aspirations were concerned and a skilful trap laid for unwary feet.

So far as the new law relating to insults to religion was concerned Mr. Iyengar thought there was a good deal of unnecessary misconception. Personally he considered the Bill as a first step in the establishment of communal harmony and religious tolerance.

The Bill as passed by the Assembly was really the work of the Select Committee and not that of Government. He congratulated Mr. Harbilas Sarda and members of the Assembly on the Bill to prohibit child marriage. Mr. Iyengar considered it a moderate social reform measure and fearing that the Council of State might later turn it down after it is passed by Assembly in the Delhi Session warned the members of the Upper House against rejecting such useful measures, because thereby they would be merely acting as a Government department and registering decrees of the executive. The session was intended mainly for the Reserve Bank Bill but as fates would have it, after an auspicious beginning, the Bill had an ignominous end.

Mr. Iyengar declared "I do not know what Government is going to do with the measure. I was hoping that Government would adhere to what Sir Basil stated in the Assembly. He would have the principle of elected Indian majority on the Board of Directors. It should in my opinion be on the basis of Provincial representation and on a wide and popular franchise, so as to make it impossible for Government or vested interests to manipulate. In addition to commercial representation there should be general representation also. It looked at one time as if Government would agree to this but as far as I can make out, the Secretary of State or his Council wants to retain the control of Currency and Exchange and all those operations for which the Reserve Bank is designed so as to serve the English vested interests and those other vested interests in India, which are in alliance expressed or implied with them. Of course the Congress Party had to steer clear of the scylla of the Secretary of State's proposals and charybdes of the vested interests in the Assembly and it has emerged with honour from out of this tangle."

ASSEMBLY WORK AND SWARAJ.

The conversation then turned round his impressions of the Assembly's work from the Congress point of view and Mr. Iyengar emphatically declared "My experience of the last two sessions have convinced me in my conviction that neither full nor substantial Swaraj can be won by work in the Assembly, even if there is more unity and discipline in nationalist ranks. We must really turn to an intensive organisation and disciplining of the masses and restoration of communal amity if we are earnest in pursuit of Swaraj. I find that work of the skilled politician in legislature is altogether different from work of a fighter for Swaraj and the attention, energy and resources bestowed upon purely Assembly work does to that extent detract from efficiency of organised agitation and disciplined mass endeavour in the country. We must prevent public from

(Continued on page 9.)

"THROW OPEN PRISON GATES"

RELEASE BY DIBLETS USELESS

SUBHAS BOSE AND ORDINANCE PRISONERS.

SHILLONG Sept. 21.

In a communication to the press on the subject of the detention of Ordinance prisoners without trial and the policy of release recently adopted by the Bengal Government, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose says that if the authorities are really desirous of creating a favourable atmosphere and allaying public indignation, they shouls take courage in both hands and open the prison gates wide enough. Release by driblets would serve no useful purpose. This statesmanlike policy, if adopted, will never have to be regretted, while as long as this is not done, no leader, however influential, will be allowed to talk of co-operation with the Government before a public audience in Bengal. —A. P.

"IMMORTAL FRANCO-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP"

M. POINCARE WELCOMES AMERICAN PILGRIMS

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Verdun.—M. Poincare welcomed General Pershing and the detachment of American Legionaries who are making pilgrimage to Verdun.

Speaking at a luncheon he thanked the United States for her generous contribution towards the erection at Douaumont of the ossuary tower in which 52 coffins containing the bones of the 300,000 unidentified French dead in fighting at Verdun had just been ceremoniously placed. He recalled the American services during the War and proposed the toast of "Immorta friendship between France and the United States".

DYARCHY TO BE SAVED IN BENGAL?

RAHIMITES TO SUPPORT NEW MINISTRY.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 21.

Sir Abdur Rahim, leader of the Bengal Moslem party in an interview said that his party would support the new ministry in Bengal.—A. P.

NEW ZEALAND AND SINGAPORE BASE.

GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSAL ADOPTED

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Wellington.—By 51 votes to 10 the House of Representatives has adopted Government's Naval Defence proposals, the chief feature of which is New Zealand's contribution to the Singapore base.

Premier Coates in his speech said that the proposals would bring New Zealand's expenditure on Naval Defence upto half a sovereign per head of the population, New Zealand was bound to shoulder a fair share of the Imperial Naval burden considering the long trade routes which must be defended. He added that he was of the definite opinion that New Zealand should favour linking up in the Imperial scheme for defence against aggression.

The Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Holland declared that Britain had reason to be proud of the part she had played in the promotion of peace, but in this matter she was receding from her ideal.—Reuter.

It is understood that the Bengal Government is giving effect to a scheme for the improvement of physical training in Government schools in Dacca Division.—A. P.

HOW ABYSSINIA DOES IT

SUPPRESSION OF SLAVE TRADE

NOTORIOUS TRADERS EXECUTED

LONDON, Sept. 21.

The Abyssinian Government has handed in its report on slavery to the Committee of the League on Slavery. The report shows that during the three years ended 1926, one thousand slaves were liberated and 187 slaves traders sentenced, mostly to fifteen years' imprisonment, while some traders who were more notorious have been executed.—Reuter.

ARBITRATION, SECURITY AND DISARMAMENT

COMBINED RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY LEAGUE.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Geneva.—The third Committee of the League has unanimously adopted the resolution embodying the combined German, French and Dutch proposals regarding arbitration, security and disarmament. The proposals include, in the first place, a provision for the creation of a Committee side by side with the preparatory disarmament Commission to consider the measures calculated to afford all State guarantees of security and arbitration necessary to fix the level of their armaments at the lowest, and secondly, that the League Council should request the States to supply information regarding the measures they would be prepared to take and what naval, military and aerial forces they would be prepared to employ in support of the decisions of the Council in the event of a conflict breaking out.

The resolution follows the main lines of the text submitted by M. Boncour.

De Brouckere (Belgium) supporting the resolution pointed out that the resolution would endow the League with complete means to enforce the Covenant.

The Swedish spokesman accepted the resolution in view of the Chairman's assurance that the resolution did not involve change in members' obligations as laid down in the Covenant.

Dr. Nansen (Norway) and M. Pfluegl (Austria) accepted the resolution on the same terms. Finally on the suggestion of Lord Onslow, the observations mentioned above were embodied in the report which was adopted with acclamation.—Reuter.

Mr. Motilal Sakerlal Thakore has been re-elected to the Broach Municipality.

THE FIRST FRUIT

INDIAN EDUCATION COMMISSION TO BE APPOINTED

The Publicity Department of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, Bombay, has received the following wire dated 22nd inst., from Durban:—

"It is understood that the Natal Administration has decided to appoint the Indian Education Commission in accordance with the Agreement. It will consist of members of the Natal Executive Committee plus two Provincial Council members. Sittings will commence on the arrival of the expert from India. The Terms of Reference are comprehensive and sittings will be public. The Commission is the first fruit of the Uplift Section. The Agreement proves the good faith of the Union and Natal Government and the triumph of the Rt. Hon. Sastri's personality and work.

To-day is the Rt. Hon. Sastri's birthday and the Commission is the Government's birthday gift."

STUDIED CALLOUSNESS OF GOVT. OF INDIA

STARVATION STARING IN FACE OF THOUSANDS

B. N. RY. BENT ON KILLING UNIONS

DISMISSED WOMEN WEEP IN STREETS FOR WANT OF FOOD

KHARAGPUR, Sept. 22.

On Sunday morning about 200 retrenched female workers formed a procession and paraded all important streets and quarters carrying black flags with following mottos printed thereon:—B. N. Ry., Indian Labour Union protests against cruel retrenchment. Divided we fall, united we stand, Starvation staring at thousands. Down with the capitalism. Union your religion, union your starvation. B. N. Ry. bent upon killing the Union. Save starving families and so on.

The procession presented a pitiful scene when women were weeping saying that they had been without food for two days as they have not received wages for August and consequently the shopkeepers in some cases stopped giving them materials on credit and that they had no means to live and no shelter. It is ascertained on enquiry that out of the retrenched females more than half the number are widows and of advanced age and 97 per cent of them get seven annas per day for 24 days a month. The procession stopped at the Traffic Settlement where a meeting was held and excitement prevailed.

Again at 3 o'clock another procession of 1,500 male workers paraded all the streets towards Nimpura and new settlement where a meeting was held in the evening continuing till 10 p.m. Both processions were led calmly and peacefully by Messrs. Mukunda Lall Sircar and W. V. R. Naidu and satisfactory collections were made.

It is understood the company has arranged payment this morning to those who refused accepting settlement money on Saturday as on that date only half a dozen received settlement. The retrenched men remain firm but demand wages for August only. Union Committee is meeting this evening to decide a definite course of action under the grave situation and arrange relief to the retrenched workers, specially the females. For this public help is immediately needed and the secretary of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation already has appealed for financial aid towards relief.—Free Press.

RLY. AUTHORITIES REVENGE

Babu Kishorilal Ghosh, Provincial Organiser, All-Indian Trade Union Congress has addressed an appeal to the Presidents and Secretaries of Unions affiliated to the All-India Trade Union Congress in the course of which it is stated:—"Dear Sirs,—You must have noticed in the papers the serious situation that has arisen at Kharagpur in consequence of the scheme of Retrenchment proposed by the authorities of the B. N. Ry., which have upto the time of writing resulted in notices of discharge being served on 1,750 workers. The scheme contemplates a reduction of 2,200 workers for the present of whom 2,000 belong to the Kharagpur workshops and the remaining to Nagpur. The authorities have put forward economy as their plea for this drastic action. The B. N. Ry., Indian Labour Union contends that the measure is more in the nature of victimisation than one of economy. The authorities have not made even the pretence of an enquiry to see whether there is any room for economy at the top.

The fact cannot be gainsaid that last time the B. N. Ry., Indian Labour Union fighting with its back against the wall received very scanty material support from the public and from the different Trade Unions. While the public were rightly indignant that some of the workers should have been bayonetted, fired upon or otherwise brutally treated, there was hardly any organised effort to come to the rescue of 50,000 men who downed tools in protest against the series of injustices to which they have been subjected for years together and which came to a head only last winter. The public are not so much to blame as we the trade unionists are. Did we hold series of meetings all over the country and place before the public the grievances of these men? With a few notable exceptions, the Unions failed to contribute to the Relief of the strikers.

May I, dear comrades, make bold to approach you with the humble prayer that you would in view of the gravity of the issue involved place this letter before your respective Executive Committees at your earliest convenience and draw up a programme for holding a series of public meetings under your auspices and devise such suitable and prompt measures towards the relief and assistance, of our comrades in distress as to you may seem fit and proper:—

KISHORILAL GHOSH.

BOMBAY RAILWAYMEN'S SYMPATHY

A mass meeting of the members of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Union was held on Wednesday in the Damodar Thakersy Hall, Parel. Several resolutions were passed demanding equal privileges of leave, amendment of the Workmen's Compensation Act, increase in Time Scale, legislation making it obligatory on Railway employers not to dismiss an employee without impartial enquiry and on flimsy grounds, and requesting the Government to ask the Railways to issue free passes for the workers when attending the various meetings of Railway Men's Federation and Trade Unions. In another resolution the Agent of the B. B. & C. I. Railway was requested to fulfil his promise and to recognise the B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Union. Besides these the following two resolutions were also passed.

This meeting of Railway Workshop Men deplores the attitude of the B. N. Railway Administration in locking out about 10,000 workshop employees especially at a time when unemployment in this unfortunate country has risen over millions, and people are starving and miserable. This meeting sympathises with the just grievances of the poor sufferers also because they

(Continued on page 9.)

MOSCOW: CENTRE OF ATTRACTION.

SOVIET REPUBLIC'S 10TH ANNIVERSARY

CABLE WITHHELD UNDER GOVT ORDER"!

LONDON, Sept. 19.

Reed. by Free Press Agency, Bombay, Sept. 22.

The following special cable, dated London, September 19, which was received in Bombay the same evening at 7 was withheld by the Telegraph Office till the afternoon of Thursday, September 22, under orders from the Government of Bombay:—

ANNIVERSARY OF REPUBLIC.

Tremendous demonstrations are expected to take place throughout Russia in November to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the Republic. Delegates are expected to come to Soviet Russia from all over the world to participate in the celebrations.

CENTRE OF ATTRACTION.

Moscow to-day is becoming a centre of attraction in Europe for foreign tourists interested in political, social and economic study. Mr. Masani (Junior) of Bombay had recently been there and has just returned to England after a pleasant tour of the chief cities of Russia and Mr. Jamshed Khambata of Ahmedabad has gone to Moscow with a similar object.—Free Press.

INDIA'S FINEST CEMENT

C. P. CEMENT

"SWASTIKA" BRAND

Manufactured at THE LARGEST and MOST UP-TO-DATE FACTORY IN INDIA.
GUARANTEED TO BE WELL ABOVE THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION, 1925.

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EXHIBITION OF MODERN INDIAN PAINTINGS

BRILLIANT FUNCTION IN TOWN HALL

There was a large and brilliant gathering at the opening of the Exhibition of Modern Indian Paintings organised by the Society for the Encouragement of Indian Art at the Town Hall yesterday evening.

AIM OF THE SOCIETY.

In calling upon His Highness Sir Ranjitsinghji, K.C.I.E., Maharanasaheb of Barwani, to declare the Exhibition open, Mr. Fyzee Rahamin one of the promoters of the Society in the course of his speech said:—

"In His Highness the Maharana Saheb, we have the opportunity of following the tradition of India as when the structure of the art of painting was crumbling after the waning powers of the Moghul Emperors, the Rajput Kings kept it alive at their Courts by bringing into existence once again the great traditional art of this country, and it is indeed in the fitness of things that the occasion like this should have been presided over by no less a person than His Highness the Maharana Saheb of Barwani, who belongs to that traditional Rajput clan, which has always maintained the prestige of India in high matters.

The Aim of the Society of Encouragement of Indian Art, which is responsible for the organisation of this Exhibition, is not merely to have annual exhibitions, for the sake of offering a sort of patronage to young painters and to bring them under an undesirable influence of creating a consciousness them that they are superiors to other artists by offering them gratifications in the shape of medals and other distinctions. On the contrary, it is the aim of the Society to emphasise that our young artists are capable of producing intelligent works and to recognise them and to encourage them by giving them every possible assistance in selling and offering them further work. We feel that India has already passed that stage which could be called "school-day mentality," and she does not feel any more in need of any recognition in the shape of medals and awards for her artists. As a matter of fact, a serious element is at work now in the history of the country's art, and if we have to maintain, as we do, that Indian art has vitality, worth the name, it is indeed necessary that a serious consideration is given to this element.

The greatest need of the day, to my mind, is the formation of a controlling Art Institution in this city on purely Indian lines, like the one started by that great man, Sir Joshua Reynolds, which is so well-known as the Royal Academy of Arts in London. This controlling institution will be in a position to offer full protection to our artists and to Indian art."

MAHARANA'S SPEECH.

In declaring the Exhibition open H. H. the Maharana Saheb of Burwani said:—

"I thank you most heartily for honouring me with the invitation to open this Exhibition of Modern Indian Paintings, this evening organised by your Society. And I do so with the greatest pleasure as it has given me an opportunity to see at first hand the works of our modern artists, and meet in person so many art lovers in this city. I listened, with great pleasure, the work that your Society is doing in Bombay for the furtherence of Indian Art on National lines, and for the general advancement of our National Culture. I am especially interested in the Scheme just put forward for our consideration by Mr. Fayzee Rahmin for the starting of a Central Academy here in Bombay, where not only encouragement will be given to the rising artists to work along their own line, but will be a Temple of Beauty to which will come all aspirants and devotees of the Fine Arts with their creative works of Art. Such a centre will be a great force to awaken, foster and develop the now dormant artistic instinct of our great race, and will help to contribute our share to the world's future Art.

India's contribution in that direction will be both unique and interesting. I heartily support your Scheme, and may I on this occasion, make an earnest appeal to all lovers of Art assembled here, as well as to those who are outside this hall, to come forward most willingly and help to start this great national Scheme."

A CRITICAL IMPRESSION

(BY I. K.)

Even the layman who protests that he knows nothing about art could tell the difference between the exhibitions of the Bombay School of Art held annually at the Town Hall and the present exhibition of modern paintings declared open yesterday at the Town Hall. The difference is obvious, because the artistic intentions of the two schools are different. Judged by its intentions each school has its merits, but comparison between them is no more possible than between exact science and abstract philosophy. If Art is a reflection or an interpretation of life then it must necessarily be as catholic as life. It does not follow that there should be sectarianism in art, because there are sharp differences in the artistic aims of different schools of art. If it is possible to combine in one human temperament a keen enjoyment of grand opera, rag-time, folk-song, and jazz, there is no reason why it should not be possible to combine in one aesthetic apprehension of art the Bombay School, the Bengal School, the caricatures of "Punch," the gems of Edmund Dulac's brush, the Pre-Raphaelitic examples and the modern futuristic work of Europe provided they are all bound together by the invisible magic of high artistic integrity. This point needs to be made clear in view of the unfortunate ill-feeling that is well-known to exist between what are thought to be rival schools—the Bombay and the Bengal School.

ARRESTING PICTURES.

By far the most striking pictures are by P. K. Chatterjee, Fyzee Rahmin, and G. N. Tagore. Krishna and Arjuna by P. K. Chatterjee is an arresting picture of bold composition, brilliant colouring, and strong handling. The artist has contributed a number of other pictures showing a fine individual style both in colour and line and a pleasing sense of design. Mr. Fyzee Rahmin's draughtmanship is graceful to a degree. His colouring is quiet, his composition happy, his "motif" bold. He has contributed a number of original paintings of which his portrait of a Gujerati lady (which appeared as the cover design of last year's "Bombay Samachar's" Annual) and one or two others best reveal the fine delicacy of feeling design and drawing to be found in this artist's works.

Mr. Gogenandranath Tagore's cubistic creations are very intriguing. It is as if he were trying to capture the sixth dimensional in his art. His fancy knows no bounds. It gives as worlds within worlds of cryptic images that suggest vague but enthralling possibilities of the Beyond. "Morning Star" and "The Image On The River" are examples of what he can do apart from indulging his artistic caprice in cubistic compositions. They are in the best sense works of delicate and sensitive art richly symbolical.

Many other pictures deserve high commendation for their creative, decorative and symbolical qualities: such as "Mother Ganges" by Sukumari Devi, "Omar Khayam" by C. K. Banerjee, "Rasa-Leela" by K. N. Mazumdar, "Story Teller" by M. A. R. Chugtai and "Leila" also by him.

Personality is the keynote of this exhibition. Here we have works of imagination. Not technical reproductions of realities but creations of artists' moods. The idea is original, the drawing meticulously fine, the feeling essentially poetic in the representive picture of this school (which takes its cue from Rajput, Moghul, Persian, and Pre-Raephaelitic Art) but the technique is uniformly conventional. There it has something to learn from the Bombay School of Art.

BRIDGING UP GULF

MAHATMA'S SACRED MISSION IN LIFE

LADIES' CELEBRATION OF 57TH BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY

With great eclat and enthusiasm, the Bhagini Samaj of Bombay, a social institution for ladies, celebrated the 59 birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi, on Thursday afternoon, at the Madhav Bag. The auspiciousness of the function attracted a huge and cosmopolitan gathering of ladies, several of whom were clad in pure khaddar. It was, indeed, a pleasurable sight to see that assemblage of women, all vying with one another to do honour to the Great Man whose anniversary they had gathered to celebrate. Lady Krishnagauri Setalvad presided over the function. Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel who had been specially invited from Ahmedabad addressed the gathering on the life mission of Mahatma Gandhi. Mr. Patel's address was brief yet illuminating and the very informality of it had a surer impression on the minds of his hearers.

Continuing the address, Mr. Patel said that he felt greatly honoured by the kind invitation that the Bhagini Samaj had accorded him. He knew his drawbacks and shortcomings for the task he had been called upon to perform; but he would assure them that he was there only to interpret to them the message of that great man as he understood it. It was really a matter of great pride to India that one of her sons was the greatest living man of the world. The greatness of Mahatma Gandhi lay in the fact that he had devoted his whole life entirely to the service of his Motherland. He was a friend of the poor and the downtrodden for whose unending miseries his heart pined almst every moment of his life. Continuing, the speaker said that the life of Mahatma Gandhi was a great national asset; and the country could ill spare it for many years to come. Mr. Patel was sorry that the Mahatma was exerting himself too much by his incessant and arduous tours.

MAHATMA'S MESSAGE.

The speaker then refuted the fears entertained in certain quarters that the "Gandhi Yuga" was on the decline. The message of Mahatma Gandhi, he said, had gone deep into the heart of India. It was on the strength of that message that the province of Gujarat could gloriously survive the greatest calamity which it had to confront. The message of Gandhiji was as simple as is was universal in its application. The wealthiest man living in one of the costliest mansions of Walkeshwar was as dear to Mahatmaji's heart as an ragged beggar living in a hovel. It was the sacred mission of his life to bridge up the gulf that existed between the rich and the poor. The speaker then dwelt at some length upon the ruin which the importation of foreign cloth had brought upon India. He made a fervent appeal to the ladies to stand by Mahatma Gandhi's message which was to make India self-reliant by plying Charkha and wearing pure Khaddar. That was the only way to ameliorate the miserable lot of over 80 per cent of the Indian population. Nothing was dearer to Mahatmaji's heart, concluded the speaker, than the plying of the spinning wheel and the wearing of khaddar. They were his panacea for all the economic evils which had made India a poverty-stricken country.

Mr. Patel had to conclude his speech earlier as he had to confer with Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas as regards the relief measures in Gujarat.

Mrs. Maniklal Premchand proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Patel for his very instructive address. The speaker appealed to the ladies to do their best to understand and work up to the message of Mahatma Gandhi as best as they could do.

After the speeches, came the amusing item of music. The "Sangit" sung by Mrs. Liliben Desai in mellifluous tones kept the gathering enthralled foo a while.

The smart speech made by one, master Chandarana, a boy of nearly ten years, on the life of Mahatma was very much appreciated by the audience, as the gesticulation of the boy seemed to be properly trained.

Lady Setalvad, in her concluding speech requested the ladies to do their best in translating into their actions the inspiring message of Mahatma Gandhi.

The joyous function concluded with the distribution of prizes to the successful students of the class conducted by the Bhagini Samaj.

FLOOD HAVOC IN SIND

CONDITIONS WORSE THAN GUJERAT

MR. DEVDHAR TO SEE GOVERNOR

BOMBAY, Sept. 22.

Mr. G. K. Devadhar, who has travelled through the flooded areas of Sind in company with his colleague Mr. Deole and other local workers, returned to Bombay after ten days' stay there. He undertook this tour on behalf of the Servants of India Society Flood Relief Fund and Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute's Co-operators' Flood Relief Fund. Before starting, he had mentioned to the Executive Committee of the Central Relief Committee of Bombay of which he is one of the Vice-Chairmen that he was undertaking the tour. On his return from Sind, he gave the Committee yesterday a brief resume of this observations in the flooded areas of Sind.

In Mr. Devadhar's opinion, which he expressed to the Free Press of India, though the area affected by the boods is comparatively small, the condition of the people affected in Sind is much worse than the people in other parts where floods have also inflicted great sufferings on poor people. There are in all eight talukas of the districts of Hyderabad and Thar Parkar where the losses have been enormous.

In some tracts, the Sikh colonists along the Jamraon canal have suffered enormously and the Sikh cultivator is very industrious and thrifty. On an occasion like this, his nidustry deserves encouragement.

DIFFERENT CLASSES DESERVING HELP.

The difficulty in Sindh is one of land tenure. The poor Hari, who is a cultivator, has no land of his own and has therefore, to depend for his needs on the zemindar. It is to the zamindars alone that Government would lend money by Tagavi for their agricultural operations and it is out of these grants, the zamindars would help their Haris or labourers. On an occasion like this, it is, the small zamindar with limited acreage of cultivable lands and the poor Haris that deserve special attention both on the part of Government and the charitable public.

There is another class of people, who, though not zamindars or Haris, are equally deserving of help. It is the class of these poor pedlars who reside in comparatively urban areas and ply small trade by keeping a donkey as the beast of burden and go from village to village selling grain and other necessaries of life. Owing to the floods, these men also have in a majority of cases, lost their donkeys and suffered heavy losses.

GRATUITOUS RELIEF WORK.

Asked as to what amount of money would be necessary for gratuitous relief both from Government as well as from the charitable public, he could roughly put it at not less than Rs. five lakhs; out of which, in his opinion half should come from Government and the remaining half from the Central Relief Fund at Bombay and from the funds that are being raised in Sind. Gratuitous relief would comprise of: cost price grain shops or cheap grain shops, free distribution of grain at specific centres, free housing grants, free building material to poor zamindars and their Haris or labourers and to those poor pedlars, who have no cash to-day free of interest for five years. and free grants for reconstruction of villages on elevated sites.

Mr. Devadhar, in the course of his brief statement yesterday evening to the Executive Committee of the Central Relief Fund Bombay, said that Sind would be perfectly justified in asking for a total contribution of Rs. 2 lakhs, out of the total funds collected by the Committee.

TO SEE THE GOVERNOR.

Mr. Devadhar is going to Poona tomorrow to see His Excellency the Governor who has very kindly given him an appointment and during his brief stay there, before proceeding to Madras to serve on the Co-operative Committee appointed by the Government of Madras, would meet the Revenue Member and other members of Government who have some local knowledge of Sind, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Consulting Surveyor to Government and other officers, to enlist their sympathy and further seenre for Sind as much help as would be adequately required—Free Press.

"STOCKHOLDERS' PLAN--A NEGATION OF STATE BANK."

HOW TO MAKE RESERVE BANK A SUCCESS?

SIR P. C. SETHNA'S THREE REQUISITES

BOMBAY, Sept. 22.

In reference to the statements in the Press that the Reserve Bank Bill is likely to be proceeded with in the next session of the Central Legislature on stockholders' basis, a representative of the Free Press of India interviewed the Hon. Sir Phiroze Sethna, Chairman of the Central Bank and also Chairman of the Joint Select Committee on the Reserve Bank Bill. Hon. Sir Phiroze Sethna said:—

I shall certainly welcome further progress with the Reserve Bank Bill in the next session of the Central Legislature, but the Government would be ill-advised if they propose to proceed with the Bill with a mental reservation that the progress must be on the lines of the Stock-holders' scheme. Press reports credit the stockholders' scheme with having enlisted the support of the Party leaders but it is difficult to appraise with exactitude the support which that scheme has received or is likely to receive. In my personal opinion, the stockholders' plan is a clumsy substitute for the shareholders' bank. I know this view is shared largely by those who have made a study of the problem. While, therefore welcoming the suggestion that the Central legislature should proceed with the further consideration of the Reserve Bank Bill in their next session, I would urge Government not to make a fetish of the stockholders' plan and to adhere to their original decision not to usher the Bank except in an atmosphere of goodwill and harmony which would ensure it public confidence and support.

In the Assembly, the Finance Member committed the Government of India to the principle of a State Bank with an elected Indian majority on the Directorate. The basic principle of a State Bank is the elimination of the right of a restricted number of individuals who happen to hold shares or stocks and thus determine the personnel of the Directorate by virtue of their holdings. The objection to a shareholders' bank was that a shareholder whose interest is restricted to his receiving dividends on his investments is not the best type of a person who could be trusted to elect a Directorate which would command public confidence and assure efficiency and the safeguarding of national interests. The Finance Member conceded this objection when he agreed to a State Bank. It is insulting public intelligence to propose the stockholders' scheme as a process in the building of a State Bank and something different from the Shareholders' Bank.

A CAMOUFLAGE.

A stockholders' bank is not very different from a shareholders' bank. It is a mere camouflage and only another way of carrying out Government's original plans. What is the Government argument? It is that Directors elected by the shareholders or stockholders would be answerable to them and would look after their interests. If they failed to do, they would not be re-elected Directors. I would like to point out that whether it be shareholders or stockholders, because they are guaranteed a fixed rate dividend, and have no interest beyond the dividends, they cannot therefore be expected to take any interest whatsoever in regard to the affairs of the Bank or the personnel of the Directorate.. The stocks of the Reserve Bank would be like any other Government paper on which half yearly interest is regularly paid and why should the stockholders be expected to take any more interest in the affairs of the Reserve Bank than the holders of Government securities take in the doings of the Government on the financial side.

GOVT.'S PLAN—NEGATION OF STATE BANK.

The stockholders' plan is the very negation of a State Bank and Government would be well-advised not to press it on the legislature. It has no prospect of receiving the widespread support of the representatives of the people in the legislature. It may be possible for Government to carry the stockholders' plan by a majority despite opposition but that would be a poor victory after sacrificing the shareholders' bank scheme in the interests of goodwill and harmony. Once the principle of the State Bank is accepted as has been accepted, the scheme of directorate recommended by the Joint Select Committee offers the most suitable basis for discussion. But if Government would still be adamant on the issue of direct representation of legislatures on the Directorate, I would urge them to concentrate on securing a modification of the Select Committee's scheme in that particular respect only. To have any reasonable prospect of success, the Reserve Bank must not only be entirely a State Bank but must also have a Directorate which will inspire confidence in India and abroad. We want not only a numerical Indian elected majority but also a system of representation as would ensure quality. The Stockholders' plan does not at all ensure quality apart from objections to its very principle. I would urge on Government and the public to bear in mind three essential requisities to the success of a Reserve Bank, namely the elimination of vested interests, a satisfactory directorate predominantly Indian in its personnel and outlook and with proved business capacity and the avoidance of all steps calculated to affect the growth and development of the indigenuous banks.—Free Press.

FROM VIENNA TO OXFORD

AUSTRIAN STUDENTS' VENTURE IN CANOE.

RUGBY, Sept. 21.

Two Austrian students, Willi Wehrle and Walter Klausmayer, are at present paddling a canoe up the Thames to Oxford. They left Vienna on July 8 in their vessel, which is of rubber and is fourteen feet long and weighs sixty pounds. They have come all the way by river and sea. They crossed the English Channel from Boulogne to Saint Margarets Bay in eight hours. They left London Bridge for Oxford this morning.—B.O.W.

SPRING MILLS STRIKE.

TENSION GROWS ACUTER.

The situation regarding the strike in the Spring Mills, Bombay, remains the same. On Thursday, all departments of the Mills except the Spinning Department remained closed. Quite a number of strikers were seen standing outside the gates of the Mills, but they did not resume work. With the advance of days the tension is growing acuter.

(Continued from Column 3).

spinning competition in which students will participate.—A. P.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S TOUR

KANADUKATHAN, Sept. 22.

Mahatma Gandhi and party arrived here this morning by motor from Pudukottah. Mahatma Gandhi will address a public meeting here this evening and leaves for Karaikudi to-morrow morning.—A. P.

COLOMBO PREPARING FOR THE VISIT.

PUBLIC MEETINGS WELCOME GANDHIJI

COLUMBO, Sept. 22.

A public meeting convened by nearly 100 prominent citizens of the Island in the Public Hall, Columbo, decided to organise measures to give a grand reception to Mr. Gandhi when he comes to Ceylon during the early part of November.

Another public meeting has been called by some people to urge that Mr. Gandhi should not be given any money for the Khadi Fund. The conveners of this meeting, however, welcome Mr. Gandhi to the Island.—Free Press.

CELEBRATION BY SATYAGRAHIS

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 22.

To-day being the birthday of Mahatma Gandhi the inmates of the Satyagraha Ashram are celebrating it by devoting as much time as possible to spinning. 15 charkhas are being plied continuously by turns. In the evening extracts from the autobiography of Mahatma Gandhi will be read and there will be a dinner at the National College. There will also be a

Continued in Column 2.)

SIND'S RECONSTRUCTION PROBLEM.

WANTED RS. 30 LAKHS FOR TAKAVI AND LOANS.

HYDERABAD, Sept. 21.

Before leaving Sind Messrs. Devadhar and Deole of the Servants of India Society have discussed the conclusions arrived at by them regarding the situation in the flood affected areas with several officials and non-officials. Mr. Devadhar estimates the total loss in the flooded areas of both the districts at 2 1/2 crores.

EXTETT OF HELP.

When asked how much help the people of Sindh will be justified in expecting from the Government and the central relief fund, Mr. Devadhar replied that according to his estimates, based upon comparative statistics relating to the number villages, population, cultivated area and assessment in the flooded areas of Gujerat and Sind the people of Sindh would be justified in expecting help to the extent of one third of what has already been given and promised to Gujerat. According to Mr. Devadhar's calculations a sum of thirty lakhs of rupees by way of takavi and loans for reconstructional purposes should adequately meet the basic requirements of the people affected by the floods.

TAKAVI AND LOANS TO PEASANTS.

Further Mr. Devadhar has proposed in his conversations with the Commissioner in Sindh, that a sum of two lakhs of rupees out of the total amount of takavi and loans may be placed at the disposal of the Sind Central Co-operative Bank for being distributed to the various co-operative societies through district banks, which have already advanced nearly this amount after the floods to members at the usual rate of interest, and in order that the central banks may not be required to charge any interest for the first year from their constituent members, he has suggested that these loans should be free of interest for the first year, in the same manner as takavi loans are being given to non-members free of interest by the Government for the same period, and the central bank may be reimbursed by the Government by the grant of a sum equivalent to the amount of interest charged by these banks under the ordinary rules of co-operative societies.

HOUSING PROBLEM.

Mr. Devadhar further advocates a scheme for constituting Flood Reconstruction Co-operative Housing Societies, Mr. Devadhar has proposed that a sum of eight lakhs of rupees be placed at the disposal of the Sindh Central Co-operative Bank at Karachi, at four and a half per cent interest, to be advanced to such housing societies, repayments being spread over a period of ten years.

Mr. Devdhar then suggested measures for medical relief.—A. P.

RECONSTRUCTION OF A VILLAGE.

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY'S RELIEF WORK.

BOMBAY, Sept. 22.

Servants of India Society have instructed their member Mr. L. A. Sahu, Cuttack, to undertake reconstruction of a village for which a sum of Rs. 500/ has already been sent on Co-operative lines or for a grain "gola" as suggested by the manager of the Jagpur Central Co-operative Bank.

Mr. Sahu has already asked for Rs. 1,000/ and that amount is being sent to him. This will include a grant of Rs. 500/ for the purchase of Bengalee "dhotis and sarees" towards flood-stricken people in Orissa.—Free Press.

NOBEL PRIZE

BOY SCOUTS' CLAIMS

RUGBY, Sept. 21.

According to press telegrams from Copenhagen, the Boy Scouts of Norway, Sweden and Denmark have written to the International Scout Bureau in London, suggesting that scout organisations of the whole world should propose the award of the Nobel peace prize next year to the Chief Scout, Sir Robert Baden-Powell. The letter expresses the opinion that no movement better accords with the late M. Nobel's purpose in founding the prize than the Boy Scout movement of which Sir Robert Baden-Powell is the founder.—B.O.W.

RETALIATION UNDER RELIGIOUS CLOAK.

PROPHETS PROTECTION LEGISLATION.

"GOVT. PROTECTION WILL NOT MAKE US TOLERANT."

MAHATMAJI CONDEMNS SCURRILOUS WRITINGS.

Mahatma Gandhi writes the following in "Young India".

In spite of the goading of correspondents, wise and otherise, I have hitherto resisted the temptation to be drawn into the controversy that has arisen over this pamphlet. I have endeavoured patiently to deal with these correspondents by private correspondence. But, of late, the correspondence has increased beyond my capacity to deal with it privately. The last letter is from a Muslim professor in Bihar. He sends me a newspaper cutting containing a letter rebuking me in that even I had chosen to join in the conspiracy of silence observed by the leading Hindus in general. The professor wants me to 'reply sharp.' I gladly do so in the hope that my correspondents will be satisfied with my good faith and understand the reason for my silence. As I do not read newspapers, save a local one, I know nothing about the 'conspiracy of silence' by Hindu leaders. The newspaper I read most frequently just now is the "Hindu" and I do remember having seen in it a strong article against the "Rangila Rasul". So far as I am concerned, long before many Musalmans knew even of the existence of the pamphlet, it came into my possession. In order to test the veracity of my informant, I read it and wrote the following note in "Young India", dated 19th June, 1924.

INFLAMMATORY LITERATURE.

A friend has sent me a pamphlet called "Rangila Rasul", written in Urdu. The author's name is not given. It is published by the manager, Arya Pustakalaya, Lahore. The very title is highly offensive. The contents are in keeping with the title. I cannot, without giving offence to the reader's sense of the fine, give the translation of some of the extracts. I have asked myself what the motive possibly could be in writing or printing such a book except to inflame passions. Abuse and caricature of the Prophet cannot wean a Musalman from his faith, and it can do no good to a Hindu who may have doubts about his own belief. As a contribution therefore to the religious propaganda work, it has no value whatsoever. The harm it can do is obvious.

Another friend sends me a sheet called "Shaitan" printed at Public Printing Press, Lahore. It contains untranslatable abuse of Musalmans. I am aware of similar abuse by Musalman sheets. But that is no answer to or justification for the Hindu or the Arya Samaj abuse. I would not have even noticed these prints but for the information given to me that such writings command a fair patronage. The local leaders must find a way of stopping these publications or at least discrediting them and distributing clean literature instead showing tolerance for each other's faith.

Then followed protests from Arya Samajists enclosing viler writing against Arya Samajists and the great founder Rishi Dayanand, telling me that "Rangila Rasul" and such writings were in answer to the Muslim writings referred to above. I thereupon wrote the following second note ("Y. I". 10th July, 1924):

HALF A DOZEN AND SIX.

My remarks on the unreadable pamphlet on the Prophet and on the scurrilous sheet "Shaitan" have brought me a sheafful of letters from Arya Samajists, who, whilst admitting the force and truth of my remarks, say that some Musalman sheets are no better, and that they began the abuse and the Arya Samajists followed by way of retaliation. The writers have sent me some of these sheets. I have suffered the pain of going through a few of the extracts. The language in some parts is simply revolting. I cannot disfigure these pages by reproducing it. I have also been favoured with a life by a Musalman of Swami Dayanand. I am sorry to say it is largely a distortion of the great reformer. Nothing that he did has escaped the author's venom. One of my correspondents complains bitterly that my remarks have emboldened the Musalman speakers and writers to become more abusive than before towards the Arya Samaj and the Samajists. One of them sends me an account of a recently held Lahore meeting where unmentionable abuse was heaped upon the Samaj. Needless to say such writings and speeches can have no sympathy from me. In spite of the opinion I have expressed, I claim to be one of the many humble admirers of the founder of the Samaj. He pointed out the many abuses that were corrupting Hindu society. He inculcated a taste for Sanskrit learning. He challenged superstitious beliefs. By the chastity of his own life he raised the tone of the society in which he lived. He taught fearlessness, and he gave a new hope to many a despairing youth. Nor am I oblivious of his many services to the national cause. The Samaj has supplied it with many true and self-sacrificing workers. It has encouraged education among Hindu girls as perhaps no other Hindu institution save the Brahmo Samaj has done. Ignorant critics have not hesitated to insinuate that my remarks about Shraddhanandji were due to his criticism of me. But the insinuation does not prevent me from re-acknowledging the pioneer work done by him in Gurukul. Whilst therefore I am unable to withdraw a single word of my criticism of the Samaj, the Satyartha Prakash, Rishi Dayanand and Swami Shraddhanandji, I repeat that my criticism was that of a friend with the desire that the Samaj may render greater service by ridding itself of the shortcomings to which I drew attention. I want it to march with the times, give up the polemical spirit, and whilst adhering to its own opinions, extend that toleration to other faiths which it claims for itself. I want it to keep a watch on its workers and stop all discreditable writings. It is no answer in justification that Musalmans commenced the campaign of calumny. I do not know whether they did or not. But I do know that they would have been tired of repetition if there had been no retaliation. I have not even urged the Samajists to give up their Shuddhi. But I do urge them as I would urge Musalmans to revise the present idea of Shuddhi.

To the Musalman writers and speakers, of whose conduct I have received the letters referred to, I ventured to point out, that they neither enhance their own reputation nor that of the religion they profess by unrestrained abuse of the opponent. They can gain nothing, they cannot serve Islam, by swearing at the Samaj and the Samajists.

Thus I had anticipated the Musalman wrath. But in the present agitation the meeting-point ends there. I could not approve of the turn the agitation took. I regarded it as excessive and inflammatory. The attack against Justice Duleepsingh was uncalled for, undeserved and hysterical. The judiciary is by no means above being influenced by the Government, but it would be wholly unfit to render justice if it was open to popular attacks, threats and insults. So far as the Judge's integrity was concerned, it should have satisfied any Musalman that he condemend the pamphlet, as he did, in unmeasured terms. His reading of the section ought not to have been made a cause for virulent attack against him. That other judges have taken a different view from Justice Duleepsingh is irrelevant to the issue. Judges have been often known before now to have given honest and opposite interpretations of the same law. The agitation for strengthening the penal section may be wise. Personally I question the wisdom. Any stiffening of the section will react against ourselves, and will be utilised, as such sections have been utilised before, for strengthening the hold of British authority over our necks. But if Musalmans or Hindus want to agitate for unequivocally bringing such writings under the criminal law, they have a right to do so.

I hold strong views about Government protection. Time was when we knew better and disdained the protection of law-courts in such matters. To stop anti-Muslim writings like the "Rangila Rasul" is the work of Hindus as to stop anti-Hindu writings is the work of Musalmans. The leaders have either lost control over mud-flingers or are in sympathy with them. In any case Government protection will not make us tolerant of one another. Each hater of the other's religion will under a stiffer law seek secret channels of making vicious attacks on his opponent's religion, or writing vilely enough to provoke anger but veiled enough to avoid the penal clauses of the law. But then I recognise that at the present moment we are not acting as sane nationalists or as men of religion. We are seeking under cover of religion to wreak mad vengeance upon one another.

My correspondents, both Hindu and Musalman, should understand that I am just now out of tune with the prevailing atmosphere. I recognise fully that I have no power over the fighters whether Hindu or Muslim. My solution for removing the tension is, I admit, not suited to the times. I therefore best serve the nation by holding my peace. But my faith in my helplessness is patent, there is no hope in the necessity and the possibility of real Hindu Muslim unity. Though therefore my helplessness patent, there is no hopelessness in me. And as I believe that silent prayer is often a mightier than any overt act, in my helplessness I continuously pray in the faith that the prayer of a pure heart never goes unanswered. And with all the strength at my command, I try to become a pure instrument for acceptable prayer.

"RETURN TO THE COUNTRY."

(Continued from page 7.)

concentrating their attention exclusively on legislatures because it has the effect of making them forget their duty, to strengthen national organisation and make it the focus of all our activities The forthcoming session of the Congress in Madras will have to ponder over the problem deeply and make the Swaraj fight more practical and intensive. I find that the pressure upon Government is relaxed throughout the country and therefore the political groups and public workers should make it their single business to accumulate pressure upon Government."

THE STATUTORY COMMISSION.

The interview then drifted towards the forthcoming Statutory Commission. He repeated the suggestion for complete boycott of commission. When reminded of the criticisms on this suggestion that had appeared in the press, Mr. Iyengar asked "Are my critics and those who want the Statutory Commission able to bring an atom of pressure upon Government. If there is a guarantee that there would be a clear majority of really representative Indians upon the Commission it would be another thing. That would at least mean that the British Government are allowing representative Indian opinion to determine their own constitution, but I cannot understand the utility of a few Indians in a mixed commission, nor can I understand the wisdom of Indians of all sorts and descriptions simply because they are Indians. When the modest and unanimous proposals of the Skeen Committee are sought to be frustrated, it is absurd to expect that any Indian however eminent can by his presence on the Commission or by his dissenting minute render signal service to his country. I therefore repeat my appeal to the Congress and to the Country, that there should be a clear and inexorable boycott of the Commission, both in the direction of nonacceptance of seat on it and in the direction of not giving evidence. That is the least that Indian self-respect demands of us, apart from the fact that in the midst of communal warfare a Commission of this description will be able to collect amplest material to deny us our freedom from our own mouth."

THE COMMUNAL OCTOPUS.

Discussing the Communal situation, Mr. Iyengar said that it was necessary at this juncture that Hindu and Muslim leaders of they were really serious in their talk of Swaraj to agree to such fundamental laws of Swaraj state as would ensure permanent peace and harmony between, the two communities. Experience had shown that patched up truces and pacts and tinkering with communal problems furnish but endless source of fresh troubles. There was no difficulty of arriving at just and equitable settlement but there must be undertaken efficient and educative propaganda on courageous lines by a team of Muslim and Hindu leaders. The Unity conference should be able sooner or later to arrive at acceptable and enforceable conclusions. Asked to explain his own views on several issues efore the Conference Mr. Iyengar expressed his inability at the present moment but he assured that he was not wedded to the views he expressed at the conference. He said he would be quite happy if a better solution was discovered in this connection. He was particularly glad that Indian States are taking very keen interests in the adjustment of communal differences and are endeavouring to co-operate with Hindu and Muslim leaders. The Ruler of Bhopal and his mother and the Maharaja of Alwar had taken great interest in the proceedings of the Unity conference and the Maharaja of Alwar addressed the conference the other day. Discussing the Government part in this question Mr. Iyengar opined: "If the Viceroy means business he can effect by legislation such measures as will secure Communal harmony and I am sure he can expect co-operation of all reasonable men of all communities in this matter. But if the Hindu and Muslim leaders delay in arriving at a solution the communal tension will as it threatens spread all over India and become a permanent feature of Indian life. If the Government delay their intervention in this matter, then their authority will be more and more undermined. But the loss of lives, injuries to persons and property, the sundering of neighbourliness and creation of obstacles in the way of communal co-operation are however matters which at all times and under all circumstances all of us will have to regret and be responsible for. I cannot understand how the Viceroy, the Government of India and the Local Governments escape their capital and direct responsibility by seeking to throw the blame only on the leaders of the communities. It is a tragedy and an eloquent commentary upon the professions of the British Government that they are fitting Indians for the arts of self-Government, that communal bitterness and feuds have become daily occurrences after nearly two centuries of rule of the trustees appointed by Providence to ensure our happiness and prosperity. A grosser betrayal of trust and more hypocritical shifting of responsibility it is hard imagine in the history of Nations."

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

(September 22).

Mr. O. H. B. Starte, I.C.S., Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer. Bombay Presidency, is granted, with effect from the 22nd November 1927 or the date of relief, leave on average pay for eight months followed by leave on half average pay for three months.

In exercise of the powers conferred on him by clause (3) of section 3 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (XV of 1908), the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise Mr. Thomas Hulme to pilot vessels in the Port of Aden.

The Governor with the concurrence of the Minister is pleased to appoint Mr. S. K. Sathe, Officiating 1st Master, Elphinstone High School, Bombay, to officiate as Head Master, Northcote High School, Sholapur, vice Mr. V. N. Nabar retiring on 21st September 1927, pending further orders.

The Governor with the concurrence of the Minister is pleased to appoint Mr. S. R. Tawade, Probationary Deputy Educational Inspector, Satara, to be Principal, Training College for Men, Poona, on probation for one year vice Mr. K. G. Pundlik, retiring.

Rao Bahadur P. V. Shikhare, L.M. & S., F.C.P.S., B.M.S., is granted leave on average pay on medical certificate for four months in continuation of the leave already granted to him and is permitted to retire at the end of it.

The Governor with the concurrence of the Minister is pleased to make the following appointments in connection with the College of Engineering, Poona, vice Mr. W. L. C. Trench, proceeding on leave.

Mr. C. Graham-Smith to officiate as Principal and Professor of Engineering from 1st to 24th November 1927 and thereafter to be Principle and Professor of Engineering.

Mr. P. G. Dani to officiate as Professor of Engineering pending further orders.

On return from leave, Lieutenant-Colonel K. G. Gharpurey, B.A. (Cal.), L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.), L.F.P. & S. (Glas.), I.M.S., is appointed to be Civil Surgeon, Belgaum.

Lieutenant-Colonel M. S. Irani, F.R.C.S.E., I.M.S., on relief by Lieutenant-Colonel K. G. Gharpurey, I.M.S., is appointed to act as Superintendent of Matheran.

The Governor with the concurrence of the Minister is pleased to appoint Miss M. G. Hanmattekar, M.B.B.S., and Miss S. B. Korgaonkar, M.B.B.S., as House Surgeons at the Cama and Albless Hospitals, Bombay, for one year with effect from the 1st October 1927.

STUDIED CALLOUSNESS OF GOVT. OF INDIA

(Continued from page 7.)

have to face a second blow within these few months. The workmen of this Railway support and appreciate the strength and fortitude of their comrades on the B. N. Railway.

This meeting requests the Government of India, to appoint a Committee of Enquiry into the Grievances of Railwaymen working on State and Company Railways in India, with a non official majority, and deplores the attitude of the Home Member in ignoring such resolutions passed by the Assembly successively since three years past.—Free Press.

SPRATT DEFENCE FUND.

AN APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC

The Secretary, Spratt Defence Committee writes:—

Mr. P. Spratt came to India in December 1926 as a representative of the Labour Research Institute of London to study Labour and Political situation in India and establish a branch of the Institute to do research work here. Since his arrival here Mr. Spratt has been going round the country to study the labour movements with the main object of awakening in them a sense of their class-duty and responsibility to ameliorate their condition.

Durnig the month of February and March last series of articles on "India and China" appeared in the "Indian National Herald" of Bombay. These articles were later on published in a booklet form by Mr. S. S. Mirajkar with a foreword by Comrade Shapurji Sakatwala, M.P. The Government of Bombay by an Executive Order proscribed and confiscated the booklet and arrested Mr. Spratt on the charge of Sedition (Sec. 124A, I.P.C.) and it is alleged that Mr. Spratt is the author of the booklet and it contains seditious matters. The Government has shut out Mr. Shapurji Saklatwala, without any specific reasons, from coming out to India. It is evidently out to gag free expression and discussion of opinions on international politics. It seems Mr. Spratt is going to be the new victim of this policy. In such a situation it is imperatively necessary that this fresh onslaught on our freedom be defended by the Indian People. The immediate necessity is to engage some eminet lawyer for which funds are invited from the public.

Through the efforts of the Committee Mr. K. F. Nariman, has consented to act in the Lower Court, on behalf of the defence. Donations shou'd be sent to the Secretary, Spratt Defence Committee, 17, Dwarkadas Mansions, Sandhurst Road, Bombay No. 4.

The following gentlemen have promised to work on the Committee:—Mr. B. F. Bharucha, Mr. F. J. Ginwala, Mr. S. A. Dange, Mr. S. H. Jhabwala, Mr. S. S. Mirajkar (Secretary).

No. donations should be given without obtaining a receipt signed by the Secretary.

BIJAPUR NOTES.

RAO BAHADUR RAGHAVENDRA RAO HONOURED

(From our Correspondent.)

BIJAPUR, Sept. 18.

Mr. V. H. Naik, the Collector of Bijapur, performed the most pleasant function of unveiling the oil painting of Rao Bahadur Raghavendra Rao Kembhai, the 1st Non-official President of the District Local Board.

Mr. Patil, the present elected President of the Board, in a short speech enumerated how the Rao Bahadur worked for the public in those days when the Government service was so much looked after. As the first non-official President of the Board he laboured day and night to increase the usefulness of the Board. He fought bravely with Government and induced the Government with his frank pursuasiveness to give grant to the Board.

The Collector while unveiling remarked that the Rao Bahadur Raghavendra Roa was not a person who would nod to everything that was put forth by the officials, but all the same he was willing to cooperate with them on points he could agree. With regard to the Famine Fund, he went to Bombay and collected large amounts to relieve the hardships of the poor during the three famines during the five years of his presidentship.

RAO BAHADUR'S REPLY.

The Rao Bahadur in his reply said that he was very much indebted to the large hearted members of the Local Board. He said that the work of the presidents who had come after him was really far more difficult. He said the New Local Board Act had widened the soberes of the Local Board's activities, but it has failed to add to the resources of the Board. If the Boards were to be really useful, the Government should enlarge the resources of the Board.

YESHAVANT DRAMATIC CO.

The Yesharant Dramatic Company gave benefit performance of Saubhadra for the Gujarat Relief Fund and the Anti-famine Institute and the local Tilak Kanya Shala. The performance was a great success.

WHY DO OUR NATIONAL INDUSTRIES SUFFER?

A REMEDY SUGGESTED.

Mr. B. J. Mody writes:—

Since my return from Europe after a prolonged stay during and after the great war, I have been painfully watching the difficulties of most of our National Industries and the honest management experience for one reason or the other in general development of such National institutions. It would not be out of place to admit that the methods of most of our businessmen and industrialists differ from those of our friends—The English, the French, the Italians and the Germans. I had opportunities to study the working methods of these different nationalities and it must be said to the credit of them that the economic position that they hold to-day is well deserved. The maxim of "Motherland above all" rings in their ears and every heart beat sends forth this message to them all the twenty-four hours in their life. Thus they have become economically constitutional. One may expect A, B and C to do certain work entrusted to him and he does it. He understands his duty honestly, because he wants to be true to his master and to the country. The general tendency of the economist and industrialists is to master their own line of trade and industry and prepare themselves and the country to face the honest competition and also to turn out the best in them. It is seldom we find among Industrialists Jack of all trade as unfortunately we find in our country. We feel simply surprised how they specialise and excel in Banking, Insurance, Shipping—various industries and general trade. They are not content by doing only the routine, but they persevere to increase National wealth by discovering several lines of trade to which we generally do not give thought ever. I would consider it a shame to sit idle with folded hands and oft repeat the difference in European and Indian conditions. The remedy of all this lies with us and we can help and develop the commerce and industries of our country in spite of the so-called Governmen apathy. We have got to exert every nerv to help our country and countrymen at large with our mite however insignificant it might be. If we fail to make India greater in spite of her being geographically the most favoured country in the world by our honest efforts then we should admit frankly we have no business to fight an Englishman. Do not judge English nation by the general specimen that you get in India. In England majority of them are real gentlemen and this I repeat from my own experience of them of several years' close contact. An Englishman is a symbol of constitutionalism. If we are able to do our duty he is not the man able to stop our progress.

No great industries or international trade could be developed single-handed, it requires joint efforts to build up national institutions. This lesson we have learnt much more during the great war. After war period experienced the greater boom in trade and industries—so much so that we didn't dream of the inevitable general depression that followed all round. This latter has ruined many all the world over and the survival of the fittest became once again the maxim of the day. This depression was partly natural and partly due to our inexperience and different working methods and is also responsible to the inexperieneed businessmen sharks who ruined the general investors by bogus floafations and bubble companies. For all this evil we have got to find out ways and means of striking at the very root of it.

As we all know the general public in order to help their national trade and industry invest their surplus holdings in public stock Companies. During the last 8 years, India witnessed the formation of a number of Joint Stock Companies, industrial and otherwise. As a result of the post-war boom which lasted in this country for a period of 3 years from the year 1918 there was an apparent flush of money which found a ready investment in all and sundry companies. As soon as the boom began gradually to disappear, the investing public were brought face to face with realities of business. The natural result was that when values began to fall and the inflated bubble burst, many companies had to go out of existence. Those were, however, very extraordinary times. But now the bottom has been reached and slowly but surely past mistakes have been rectified and things are being put on sure, firmer and more permanent foundations. "Once bitten twice shy" is a proverb known from our very childhood. Therefore the investing public have become somewhat shy of industrial concerns and the shareholders of many companies are beginning to look not with much favour some of the existing concerns. It may be that here and there remedies are necessary to put the working of certain concerns on a proper basis and the shareholders have every legitimate reason to complain. On the whole, however, it must be said that the business is being worked on sound lines.

It is, however, necessary in this stage of this country's industrial development that no harm should be done to any "bona fide" company by any hasty action or rash words of any shareholder. It is unfortunately too true that a set of people are abroad to throw mud at some of our concerns irrespective of whether it is deserved or not. India is a slow country and the industrial movement itself is of slower growth. It behoves all patriotic Indians, therefore, to nurture these concerns in such a careful manner that they will not be throttled by any hasty action on the part of the shareholders.

With a view, therefore, of protecting the interests of the shareholders of public companies as also to see that the National public concerns are managed absolutely on a business basis, I would suggest the starting of an Investors' Association with a representative committee so that all questions affecting the shareholders will be taken up by this Association. The representative character of an Association like this will not only command great weight both with the public and public companies and it is hoped that the formation of an Association like this will not only save some of the public companies from frequent interruptions at their ordinary meetings, but it will look after the interests of the shareholders as well.

It may be mentioned here that the intention of such an Association should be to get representatives of this Association elected Directors in almost all leading public companies throughout India in number commensurate with the importance of the Company to watch the interests of the investors. A representation like the one under reference would go a long way in enabling the management to work the concerns in the best interests of the proprietors and to distribute the profits consistent with prudence and enhance the progress of the concern. For example it is the firm conviction of some of the best industrialists in India that if an Association like this had been in existence at a time when the Mill industry of Bombay was making fabulous profits they would certainly have taken very good care to set apart sufficient reserve funds instead of frittering away all the huge profits in the shape of dividends. If this was done during the times the Mills were making enormous profits there is no doubt that the industry would not be in the acute state that it is to-day.

The representation of such an Association is a guarantee to the public that no underhand dealings will be allowed and acts as a moral check to the temptations of unscrupulous people who unfortunately might have come into power in some of the public companies. To the investors it is a relief that whichever public company has got representation of such an association runs on the safe line under the circumstances and that nothing tricky will be allowed. It will at the same time relieve the management from undue heckling at the annual meetings in matters for which they might not be responsible. It will certainly stop the unwarranted panics created by some of the interested parties by spreading silly rumours without foundation to their immediate advantage. Hence it is considered highly necessary that an Investors' Association of India be established with branches in presidential Towns to put a stop to this sort or rot which we see at annual meetings of various companies of National importance and will most certainly help the trade and industry of the country by helping such concerns by their experience and advice and the moral control over the management. I fully trust that the honest management of public Companies will welcome this idea of mine and investors at large will try to back up such an institution by joining as members in their own interest and in the interest of their country to whom they owe their very existence.

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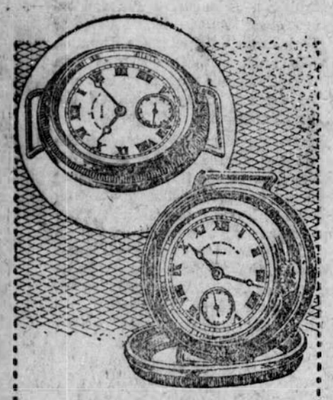

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RACE AND RELIGION

(Continued from page 6.)

Caspian Seas and further east appear to have been the much disputed homeland of the Aryan shepherd clans. Thence they trekked to Orient and Occident in search of new pastures. The eastern section finally reached Iran and India. The western branch dispersed all over Europe. The wild Scythian archers stayed behind; their near kinsmen in Iran, the fierce Parthian host, were famed in antiquity as crack shots.

The Aryan or Indo-European Race

	Scythian (Extinct)	Indo-Iranians
Western Aryans	Persians & Afghans	Hindus & Sikhs

THE INDO-IRANIANS.

The early civilisation of the Indo-Iranians is reflected in the Sanskrit Veda and the Zend Avesta, the two oldest monuments of Aryan literature. The Wise Men of the East who came to adore the Christchild were Magi of Persian extraction; the Parsis, too, are of Iranian descent. The creed of Zarathustra, their ancient lawgiver and prophet, was tinged and quickened by contact with the Jehovah cult, just as the culture of Semitic Babylon left a mark on Aryan India, or as Egypt imparted her mystic lore to Aryan Greece. Germs of Indian pantheism are embedded in the Vedic nature cult. Vedanta, i.e., sum and summary of the Veda, expresses even more eloquently than Platonism man's yearning for Sonship, and foreshadows in many an ancient type, the Incarnation of the Word of God. It is true that the sublime Hebrew prophecies prefigure more directly and pointedly the Man of Sorrows, who paid the price of our redemption, than the wise utterances of Aryan seers do. Yet, it was not the Jews, but the Gentiles that were to partake of the Bread of Life,—the food of angels being denied, as the Latin hymn has it, to unbelieving dogs:

Children's meat to dogs denied,
In old types foresignified,—

types Aryan as well as Semitic. Among the Aryans, a foreknowledge of the Incarnate Word was by no means confined to India. As birds and flowers reflect the generic type whence the differentiation of species sprang, so seers and sages of Greece beheld in all things, as in a mirror, the veiled image of the eternal architect whose design is the universe. Infinite Love breathed forth Creation's archetype, and the divine utterance, the life-giving Word held the nascent cosmos spell-bound, and, to the end of time, the heavenly harmonies will resound in the lowly heart,—the handmaid of Him on high. The Archetype or Paraclete has power to reclaim, restore, renew souls out of tune, aye, to metamorphose them, if they respond to the heavenly touch, from likeness to likeness, into the very image of the Type.

A knowledge of Indian Philosophy and of Sanskrit wherein it is embedded is indeed a powerful weapon in the hands of the Christian missionary out in the Himalaya Peninsula. St. Francis Xavier, the wonderful disciple of a still more wondrous saint (Ignace Loyola), loved the Hindu sages and their venerable tongue, and by his selfless love and knowledge was able to convert not only the illiterate, but numbers of learned pundits and holy Brahmins. Buddhism, like Vedanta a product of the Vedic soil, but less original than Vedanta, was driven out of India, and struck root in Tibet nd other Turanian lnads. The Sikhs reject the image worship of the Hindus to whom they belong by blood and speech. Sikh and Hindu are names, more often applied to religion than to nationality.

(To Be Continued).

FAMOUS PATHOLOGIST

MR. ADRIAN STOKES DEAD

LONDON, Sept. 22.

News has reached London that Mr. Adrian Stockes, Professor of Pathology in the London University who obtained six months' furlough from Guys Hospital to combat yellow fever in West Africa contracted the complaint himself and died at Lagos.—Reuter's Special.

(Mr. Adrian Stokes, the well-known Pathologist, whose death is announced, was born in Southport in the year 1854. He was educated in the Liverpool Institute and the Royal Academy Schools. He had been exhibiting his works in the Royal Academy since 1876, and in other important London and Provincial Galleries. In the Paris Exhibition of 1889 and in the Chicago World's Fair he was awarded medals. Mr. Stokes is also the author of "Hungary" (1909), and "Landscape Painting" (1925).)

4 PERSONS ARRESTED IN AHMEDABAD

AHMEDAD, Sept. 21.

The Ahmedabad police have arrested four Hindus in connection with the recent Hindu-Muslim disturbance, one of them having been arrested in Nandol, in Baroda State. Messrs. U'ren Assistant Police Superintendent, and Kaikobad Anklesharia, sub-inspector, have been appointed special investigation officers.—A P.

MISS MAYO'S BOOK.

(Continued from page 6.)

are likely to be improved under our rule. Their system of administration is, on the whole, mild and paternal. I refer their prosperity to be due....to the knowledge and almost devotion of the Hindus to agricultural pursuits; to their better understanding, or better practice than us.... in raising towns and villages to prosperity, from the encouragement given to moneyed men, and the introduction of capital..but above all the cause which promotes prosperity, is the invariable support given to the village and other native institutions, and to the employment, far beyond our system permits, of all classes of population.

SIR JOHN MALCOLM ON AHALYA BAI'S RULE:—

"The object of her rule was to promote the prosperity of all her subjects; she was said to rejoice when she saw bankers, farmers, merchants and cultivators rise to affluence; she was regarded as the model of good government in Malwa."

REFORM PAMPHLET ON THE RAJAH OF BERAR:—

"European travellers comment on the thriving districts, the industrious people, the fertile soil, the magnificent temples and the greatness of public works."

BRITISH COMMISSIONS' STATEMENT ABOUT NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES, (THE PRESENT U.P.):—

"In passing through the Rampore territory, we could not fail to notice the high state of cultivation to which it has attained when compared with the surrounding country; scarcely a spot of land is neglected and although the season was by no means favourable, the whole district seemed covered with an abundent harvest....The management of the Nawab Fyz-colah Kahn is celebrated throughout the country. It was the administration of an enlightened and liberal landlord, who devoted his time and attention, and employed his own capital, in promoting the prosperity of the country. When works of magnitude were required....the means of undertaking them were supplied from his bounty. Water courses were constructed, the rivulets made to overflow and fertilise the adjacent districts, and the paternal care of a popular chief was constantly exerted to afford protection to his subjects, to stimulate their exertions, to direct their labours to useful objects and to promote by every means the success of their undertaking."

"If the comparison for the same territory be made between the management of the Rohillas and that of our own government, it is painful to think that the balance of advantage is clearly in favour of the former. After seven years' possession of the country, it appears by the report that the revenue has increased only by two lacs of rupees, or 20,000 pounds. The papers laid before Parliament show that in the twenty years which have since elapsed, the collective revenues of Rohilcund, and the districts forming the sedeu province of Oude, actually declined 200,000 pounds per annum!

"While the surrounding country seemed to have been visited by desolating calamity, the lands of the Rajas Diaram and Bugwant Singh under every disadvantage of season were covered with crops produced by better husbandry o. greater labour," These neighbouring lands consisted "of British territory, already five years in our occupation."

BISHOP HEBBER ON BHURTPORE.

"This country.....is one of the best cultivated and watered tracts which I have seen in India. The crops of corn on the ground were really beautiful; that of cotton....a very good one. What is a sure proof of wealth, I saw several sugar-mills, and large pieces of ground where the cane had just been cleared.... The population did not seem great, but the villages were in good condition and repair, and the whole afforded so pleasing a picture of industry, and was so much superior to anything I had been led to expect in Rajputana, which I had seen in the Company's territories....that I was led to suppose that either the Rajah of Bhurtpore was an extreme exemplary and parental governor, or that the system of management adopted in the British provinces was less favourable to the improvement and happiness of the country than some of the native states."

MARSHMAN ON BRITISH RULE IN BENGAL:—

(Friend of India, April 1, 1852):—

"No one has ever contradicted the fact that the condition of the Bengal peasantry is almost as wretched and degraded as it is possible to conceive; living in the most miserable hovels, scarcely fit for a dog kennel, covered with tattered rags, and unable in many instances, to procure more than a single meal a day for himself and family, the Bengal ryot knows nothing of the most ordinary comforts of life. We speak without exaggeration when we say that if the real condition of those who raise the harvest, which yields between three and four millions a year, were fully known, it would make the ears of one who heard thereof tingle."

HASTINGS ON BRITISH RULE:—

"A new progeny has grown up under our hands; and the principal features of a generation thus formed beneath the shade of our regulation, are a spirit of litigation which our judicial establishments cannot meet, and a morality certainly deteriorated."

"FRIEND OF INDIA," AUGUST 28, 1851, ON BRITISH RULE:—

"No man of prosperity....can retire to rest with the certainty that he shall not be robbed of it before morning."

LORD BENTINCK ON BRITISH RULE.

"Our administration had, in all its branches, revenue, judicial and police, been a failure."

PROFESSOR MUIR ON CLIVE:—

"Clive had no sense of responsibility for the good government of Bengal. His sole desire was to preserve the Company's political ascendency by playing upon the weaknesses of the Nabob and his subjects." In all his writings there is no hint of a belief that the Company ought to insure good government to the people of Bengal. But in the language of Brooks Adams, "the takings of Clive either for himself or for the Government were nothing compared to the wholesale spoliation which followed his departure, when Bengal was surrendered a helpless prey to a myriad of greedy officials who 'were irresponsible and rapacious and who emptied the private hoards'."

(To be continued).

COMMUNAL TENSION AT GODHRA.

HINDUS OBSERVE HARTAL.

(From Our Correspondent.)

GODHRA, Sept. 21.

The Hindu-Muslim tension has become acute in Godhra. Hindus are observing complete hartal to-day, as a mark of protest for the insufficient protection of Hindus.

A Standing Committee of the following ten members is appointed by the Hindus for doing the needful:—(1) Mr. Purushottamdas Shah, Pleader, President; (2) Mr. Waman S. Mukadam, M.L.C.; (3) Dr. Maneklal; (4) Mr. Amulakhrai B. Desai, Inamdar; (5) Mr. Maneklal Dwarkadas, Merchant; (6) Dr. Manilal Bhogilal, Inamdar; (7) Mr. Keshavlal Harilal Shah, Pleader; (8) Vithaldas Karasandas Shah; (9) Mr. Vallabhdas Chandulal Modi, and (10) Chhaganlal Jethabhai Sone.

To-day the following telegram was sent by the President of the Hindu community to H. E. the Governor, the Inspector-General of Police and the Commissioner, Northern Division:

"Hindus terrified, situation intolerable and growing worse; protection inefficient and insufficient. Hindus have commenced strike to-day as a mark of helplessness. Sunni Mahomedans (generally Ghanchis) are particularly ill-treating, intimidating, assaulting and injuring Hindus sudden and secret assaults. Life and property of Hindus are in danger. Protests till Government grants sufficient and satisfactory protection. Your immediate interference is absolutely necessary. Anxious awaiting reply."

MR. MUKADAM WIRES TO GOVERNOR

Mr. Waman Mukadam has sent the following telegram to H. E. the Governor:—

"My constituency of Hindus of Godhra are in great danger since last May. Several attacks and assaults are made on Hindus by Muslims. The person and property of Hindus are unsafe. Local authorities, though moved, have not done what they ought to do. Hindus feel that they are not under British rule as they are not properly protected. Request your Excellency to interfere and move the local authorities to grant us satisfactory protection. I hope your Excellency will keep up the principle of protecting the weak against the strong. Hindus have observed hartal, and resolved to keep it up as long as protection is not given. Anxiously awaiting reply. Details of the tension will be forwarded this evening."

LEASES OF LAND IN AUSTRALIA

INELIGIBILITY OF INDIANS REMOVED

MADRAS, Sept. 21.

During his recent visit to Australia the Government of India had instructed Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar to make a representation to the authorities concerned on the few outstanding points still remaining unsettled in connection with the status of Indians settled in Australia. One of the few questions so remaining was the ineligibility of Indians to obtain leases of land under the South Australian Irrigation and Reclaimed Lands Act. When the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri was in Australia he made a representation to the Government of South Australia. Mr. Rangachariar pursued the matter and he had heard by the last mail from the Premier of South Australia, that ineligibility had been removed as law had been amended so as to make all His Majesty's Subjects eligible to obtain leases.—A. P.

MONTESSORI SOCIETY BHAWNAGAR

At the time of the Montessori Conference held in Bhawnagar in November 1925 a Montessori Society was established. This Society aims at the study of reserach in and spread of the Montessori principles of education. Any one who accepts the aim of the Society and pay Rs. 50 or more at one time will be a life member, and any one as an ordinary member of this society. The Society has a very elaborate scheme of work before it which includes the spread of Montessori literature, founding of Montessori schools and establishnig an Information Bureau.

MR. SASTRI IN GOOD HEALTH

COLLECTS £ 20,000 FOR COLLEGE IN DURBAN

While the people of India congratulated him and themselves in securing the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivas Sastri as the first Agent. General in South Afric and wished him god send in his arduous task, Mr. Sastri's health was, no doubt, causing anxiety to his country men. Even occasional cables from his field of present activities indicated that his health was by no means satisfactory. Of the satisfactory, though slow, progress of his work we have frequent cable news. It will indeed be a relief to the people of India to hear that their representative in South Africa is now in good health. In a letter received by last mail from Shree Bhawani Dayal Sanyasi, we find the following remarks:—

"He (Mr. Sastri) is in good health and there are signs that some good would accrue to the community by his stay here (Natal). He is collecting £20,000 to erect a college for higher education in Durban."

HINDU PANCHAYAT OF DURRO

Mr. Limoomal Sumarmal, representing the Hindu Panchayat of Durro, writes:—

An open plot of land situated in the village of Durro, Taluka Mirpur Bathoro, District Karachi, hitherto used generally as a recreation ground for small children and school-boys, and as a meeting place on all ceremonial occasions, was sold to a certain individual who had agreed conjointly with the other members of the Hindu Panchayat not to purchase or acquire for his individual and exclusive use and to let it remain for the public and Panchayat use. In spite of such understanding, the man secretly applied and acquired the plot from Government. The majority of Panchayat thereupon protested and appealed to the Mukhtiarkar, Deputy Collector, Collector and finally to the Commissioner in Sind; but strange to say that an appeal made with the pure intention of social benefit and common good has been rejected. The Panchayat therefore have appealed to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council to reconsider the whole question and grant the land to them to be used as a place of social and public utility.

COMMUNAL QUESTION.

ARBITRATION BOARD IN AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 21.

A meeting of representative Hindus and Mahomedans was held this evening in the Municipal Gandhi Hall to consider the decision regarding the maintenance of communal peace arrived at by the previous meeting of Hindu and Mahomedan leaders. That decision proposed the appointment of an arbitration board of four Hindus and four Mahomedans for the settlement of all communal disputes in future after recognising the existing rights and customs of two communities. The names of the arbitrators are:—Hindus: Sheth Mangaldas, Sheth Kasturbhai, Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. Mulchand Asharam Shah. Muslims:—Khan Bahadur Mehbub Mia Kadri, Khan Saheb Dr. Mansuri, M. L. C., Nazir Mahomed Sheikh and Saiyad Asgar Ali. A resolution also requested newspapers especially local newspapers to exercise restraint.—A. P.

BAN REMOVED

"HINDU" READMITTED IN NIZAM'S DOMINIONS

HYDERABAD, Sept. 22.

The "Hindu", an English daily of Madras, which had been proscribed in the Nizam's Dominions for the last four years, has now been allowed to enter the State by His Exalted Highness on condition that it does not publish objectionable articles relating to the Hyderabad State.—A. P.

MRS. BESANT'S FLIGHT OVER EUROPE.

TOUR COMPLETED IN 21 DAYS

MADRAS, Sept. 22.

According to reports received here from London by last mail Dr. Annie Besant has just completed a tour through Europe by aeroplane in 21 days. She had dellvered more than 50 lectures at the chief centres of Germany, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Austria, Hungary, Switzerland and France.—A. P.

INTEREST ON DEMAND ON LOANS

BOMBAY, Sept. 22.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at five per cent.—A.P.

Arrangements have been made by the Hindu University authorities to send out students deputations for collection of funds during the ensuing Pooja holidays. —A. P.

Smart Noveltiesin Beauty Culture

By MIMOSA.

My advice to smart women who demand the very best results, is to leave most toilet preparations alone. When facial applications are necessary, get only the pure ingredients just as they come to the chemist himself. I will tell you in this column from time to time just what to get and just how to use it. Do not be persuaded into buying some cheap toilet preparation instead. Any chemist can supply you with genuine original concentrated ingredients, if he will, and I know personally that most firms make a speciality of selling original packages of all kinds of pure ingredients neat, both direct and by post. I can point out to you, however, many useful hints, which involve no expense at all.

"To Acquire Plumpness."—The very best thing I can recommend is to acquire the "milk habit." Drink at least a quart of creamy milk every day, and you will soon fill out those scraggy lines. A few coconoide might help. Chemists supply these.

"Care of the Hair."—Your hair needs the right kind of shampoo to bring back that softness and lustre. Get about two ounces of stallax from your chemist, and dissolve a teaspoonful only in a cup of hot water. This is plenty for each shampoo. After the shampoo rub a little boranium lotion into the roots of the hair. It is a remarkable tonic and hair stimulant. You can make it by mixing an ounce of boranium in a quarter pint of bay rum.

"Excessive Perspiration."—I sympathise with you. Most people do not know how to avoid the unpleasant odour arising from perspiration. But if you use a little powdered pergol you will have no more trouble. It is much used by refined women.

"Superfluous Hair."—There is nothing so unsightly. Get an ounce of powdered pheminol and apply a little directly to the hair, which will quickly shrivel up, fall away and leave no trace behind. It has a wonderful devitalising effect on the hair roots.

"Slaves to Powder."—Face powders are not very satisfactory. You will find a solution of eleminite all that you demand. Dissolve an ounce in four ounces of water, and apply a little of this to the face in the morning, rubbing gently in till dry. There will be no more "greasy skin," and the effect lasts for many hours, even in a hot room. Many ladies have discarded face powders entirely, and use this method only. It saves much trouble and defies detection.

"Don't Use Rouge."—If you really must have colour, just touch the cheeks with ordinary cellandum, and you will be delighted with the change. It is quite harmless. It produces the hue of perfect health exactly and is not obvious like a rouge.

"Roughness of the Skin."—Probably you are using the wrong kind of soap. So many of the minor ailments of the skin—acne, pimples, scaliness, blotches, etc.—are due to the caustic action of the free alkali in the majority of toilet soaps. But I do know of one perfect soap for delicate skins. It is called Filenta, and costs a shilling a cake. Its action is bland and soothing, and it is very cleansing to the pores.

"Face Peeling."—You can do it yourself at home, if you wish. Get an ounce or two of Mercolized Wax and apply it nightly like cold cream. Wash it off in the morning. The action is quite harmless, and so gradual that no one can detect what you are doing; about ten days is the average time. It works by gently absorbing the worn-out scarf-skin that gives the face its sallow look, but it does not affect the healthy active tissue beneath. It is used to clear the skin also of freckles and tan, and while some skins respond much more quickly than others to its action, I have never heard of a failure. It cannot possibly grow hair.

"Pale Lips."—If you are going to do that, prolactum is the best thing to use. Get a soft stick of prolactum from your chemist and apply like lip salve. It is quite harmless and gives a most natural effect.

"Correcting Over-Stoutness."—By taking clynol berries for a few weeks you will not only remove all traces of the fat with which you are troubled now, but will eliminate from your system the tendency to become fat. Clynol berries is the only preparation known which strikes at the root of the evil, removing not only the fat but the tendency towards developing fatty tissue.

"Long, Curling Lashes."—Mennaline is what you are trying to think of. Get an ounce and apply a little each night with the finger tips to eyelashes and eyebrows. It actively stimulates the hair roots.

"To Make Hair Grow."—Boranium dissolved in bay rum is quite the best hair grower I know.

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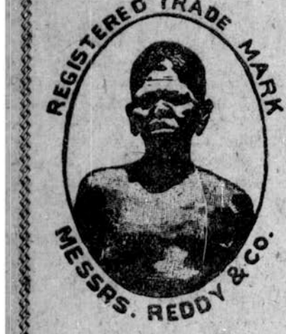

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UNIVERSITY REFORM BILL.

DR. AMBEDKAR'S MINUTE OF DISSENT

Dr. Ambedkar, M.L.C., has appended the following Minute of Dissent to the Report of the Select Committee on the University Reform Bill:—

I am sorry I could not be present at the meetings of the Select Committee on the University Bill owing to my illness. I have, however, read very carefully the Report of the Select Committee and I feel that I cannot sign the Report without recording my dissent on the following points:—

RESPONSIBILITY WITHOUT POWERS

1. (a) The University of Bombay has been blamed for its failure to raise the standard of education and to promote research. But it is forgotten that the University of Bombay was only an examining body and was never responsible for the actual work of teaching. The colleges taught and the University only examined. Under this Bill the character of the University has been definitely changed. It is to be both a teaching and an examining body and as such the responsibility for maintaing a high standard of education is clearly fastened upon it. But I am constrained to say that the University has been charged with a responsibility without its having been given the powers necessary for the discharge of that responsibility. It is futile to expect the University to maintain a high standard of education unless the University is given the powers effectively to control teaching in colleges and to enforce its efficiency at the desired level. For this purpose the colleges under the University instead of being merely affiliated must be truly subordinated to the University. This subordinated to the colleges to the University cannot be expected as a result of allowing the University merely the powers of affiliation or disaffiliation. The University must be given the means of compelling real obedience by the colleges to its conditions and rules of discipline. I can conceive no better way of securing this obedience except by making a provision in the Bill that all grants from public treasury to the colleges shall be distributed through and on the recommendation of the University and not otherwise.

WANTED: POWER OF CONTROL.

(b) In the matter of promoting advanced studies it may be conceded that the constitution of a Board of post-graduate studies as provided by the Select Committee will ensure that the plan of post-graduate studies will be a faultless one. But the constitution of this Board cannot solve the question as to how the plan is to be executed. I think the plan for promoting post-graduate studies hitherto adopted by the University, of incorporating colleges called schools run directly by the University and managed by a staff knows as University Professors may be a necessity where the subject of study is one which is not handled by the colleges. But where in a case colleges are giving instructions in a subject in the undergraduate stage it is absolutely wasteful for the University to employ a highly paid staff of University professors to teach the same subject in its post-graduate stage for a handful of students. I say this is waste because I think that at certain educational centres within the University area—for instance Bombay and Poona—the staff engaged in undergraduate work as everybody knows, is so large that if its work was properly regulated it can cope with both undergraduate and post-graduate studies without loss of efficiency and with great convenience to itself and the students. For this purpose it is not sufficient that the University should have the power as is given in clause 4 of the Bill merely to guide the actual work of teaching done in the colleges, but should have the power to control and organise the same so as to use the college staff to the best possible advantage. I therefore suggest that the University should be given the power to declare certain colleges situated in a compact locality to be 'constituent' colleges as distinguished from incorporated colleges on the one hand and from affiliated colleges on the other. In the incorporated colleges teaching work will be done by the University. In the constituent colleges it will be organized by the University, while in the affiliated colleges it will be regulated by the University. The incorporated and constituent colleges will be places for carrying on both undergraduate and post-graduate studies, while affiliated colleges will for the present cater only to undergraduate students. I therefore suggest that in order to enable the Board of post-graduate studies to carry its plans into execution the University should have the power to declare certain colleges to be constituent colleges and to organize the teaching work in those colleges to suit the purposes of post-graduate work.

VICE-CHANCELLOR.

II. I am not in favour of the Vice-Chancellor being nominated by the Chancellor. The Vice-Chancellor is the head of the University executive and in consonance with the principles of Parliamentary Government he should derive his power from the Legislative body of the University, i.e., the Senate. When the principle of nominated Presidents has been abandoned from the constitutions of such small bodies as the Local Boards, its retention in the constitution of the University is absolutely unjustifiable.

REPRESENTAION OF BACKWARD COMMUNITIES.

III. (a) The number of nominated fellows appears to me to be inadequate. All the 40 seats I am sure will not be given to the educationally backward communities for whom they are intended. Some will no doubt be given to others. I would like that some of these nominated seats be given to the class of scholars who, though they are educationally advanced, are really a backward community in the sense that they have not in them the push of the politician. But I do not wish that this should happen at the cost of the representation of the educationally backward communities. I, therefore, suggest that the nominated seats be increased from 40 to 50. I would not have pleaded for this increase had I not felt certain that the educationally backward communities have no chance of securing representation through election.

(b) I am further of opinion that the relative proportion of the nominated seats to be assigned to the educationally backward communities such as Mahomedans, Marathas and allied castes and the Depressed Classes, ought to be declared in the Act itself. There is nothing revolutionary in this demand when it is remembered that the proportion of these communities in the Legislative Council has also been fixed by the rules made under the Government of India Act. The University is a body next in importance to the Legislative Council and the representation of the different interests in the former should be made as secure as has been done in the latter.

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EXAMINATION RESULTS.

The following candidates have passed the London Chamber of Commerce Corporation of Accountants and Incorporated Secretaries' Association Examinations held in May and June last.

L. C. C.

(Book-keeping and Accountancy), Shah Chotalal Harivallavdas Distinction in Book Chotalal Harivallavdas Distinction in Book-keeper and Accountancy.(Panachand Dhanaral. Srende Yeshwant Hari (Distinction in Book-keeping and Accountancy(, Subramania Viswanath, Telang Dattatraya Dasappa, Thakur Purushottam Moreshwar, Vaidya Harshedrai Amritlal, Belvalkar Gangaram Hari, Bhatt Balubhai Pranshankar.

Desai Kantilal Keshavlal, (Distinction in Commercial Law),

Ebrahimbhoy Osman H., Fonseca Martin D., Khot Krishnaji Rajaram, Malva Rustomji Barjorji, Mehta Dinshah Shapoorji, M. Varadrajalu Naidu.

Nanji Jehnabux Russonji (Distinction in Book-keeping and Accountancy).

Oka Dattatraya Mahadeo, *Pal Balwant Rai (Distinction in Book-keeping and Accountancy) Purohit Ganesh Laxman, Distinction Book-keeping and Accountancy Commercial Law. Toot Minocher Hormusji (Distinction in Commercial Law.)

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Incorporated Secretaries' Association (A.I.S.A.):—J. B. Jeejibhoy, and J. Jehangir.

ALLAHABAD FISHERMEN SUSPEND TRADE

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 21.

The fishermen of Allahabad have suspended their trade as protest against the imposition by the Allahabad Municipal Board of Octroi duty on fish.

In the course of a representation they have addressed to the members of the Municipal Board they state that it is for the first time in the history of the Municipality that a duty has been levied on fish. The fish, they argue, do not belong to any one particular person but to the whole community and have no economic value till they are caught. It is the labour involved in catching them that makes them valuable.

They admit no objection was filed when the notification was published, but they state they being illiterate they did not notice the schedule.—Free Press.

CHARITY DANCE IN AID OF GUJERAT FUND.

DEHRA DUN, Sept. 21.

A charity dance will be held at the Grand Hotel in aid of the Gujarat Flood Relief on September 23. M. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, President of the Indian National Congress, who is coming here for a few days, will be present.—Free Press.

A Jubbulpore message of September 21 says:—

The whole family of a Muslim Kazi living at Jubbulpore was to be converted to Hinduism by the local Arya Samaj yesterday. But when Muslims heard about it, 200 of them surrounded the house of the Kazi and threatened him with dire consequence. The conversion was postponed for a day to avoid trouble. It will take place to-day.—Free Press.

Jubbulpore had its main streets lighted with electricity for the first time on last Monday.—Free Press

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OUR SERIAL STORY.

FLAME OF THE FOREST.

A STORY OF AN INDIAN STATE

BY ALICE EUSTACE.

CHAPTER XX.

"You did the papers!" cried Bryan. "Then it was you who passed the examination, not Dick? Oh! I can't grasp it all. You say you wore his clothes, and went to the examination, passed it for Lim—"

"Yes! And I thought that was going to be all. I took his place just for that, intending to—But I was led on and on, pushed into it; after the first step there was no chance of turning back. It was Fate, Destiny. When I got back, Dick had disappeared. After that, things happened so quickly. Daljit died, and I still went on being Dick. It seemed to me the only thing to do. And all the time—every day, every hour—I expected Dick to turn up, as he had done before. Every night I fully expected to see him come up the pipe and in at the window. You remember, he often got hold of me. We have had so many mi professor to know."

"I know!" said Bryan softly.

"But the days passed, and the nights, and he never came, and there was nothing to do but for me to go on being Dick, and—afterwards—Oh, well, I suppose the thing goth hold of me. We have had so many minorities in Rajisthan, and Daljit's rule had been so utterly rotten, and you know how bad it is for a country, these minorities,, and the extravagance, the misrule, and so on. Yes!" she added fiercely, "and there have been instances where the British Raj has kept his hands on the state which he has administered during a minority. You remember our talks. Anyhow, I thought I would keep the throne safe for Daljit's son, the little Andhra, and so I came—and no one suspected anything. And, oh, Bryan, haven't I been a good king? Haven't I ruled as well—nay, it is the truth, and we know it, you and I; haven't I ruled better—far better—than Dick would have done? Dick, with his pleasure-loving nature, his idle self-indulgence, his fluffy girls? Haven't I?"

"I am stupefied!" said Bryan. "I can't grasp the reality of things—that it is really Flame here in my arms."

"Yes, I know!" murmured Flame. "And we will talk of that again. But admit, Bryan that I have played my part fairly well!"

"Fairly well! Fairly well!" repeated Bryan. "Flame! Beloved! I am on my knees to you. As a ruler you have been a constant amazement to everybody, not only to us here in Rajmere, but also to those Great Ones over in England. I happen to know. Before I came out I learned how they regard the new Prince of Rajjistan. And I was surprised, because I thought I knew Dick. But now I am not surprised at all. Flame, you are wonderful, wonderful! I am on my knees to you."

She raised her face to his, only to thrust it back against his coat with a quick scream:

"Another flash!"

And Bryan, while he held her close to his breast, well content, thought long and deeply of things in the dark region of possibilities; marvelled at the courage, the nerve, the sheer grit of this surprising Flame of a girl, and held her ever closer as he realized more and more fully all she had done and dared.

A few drops of rain fall; the earth appeared to stir and quiver under its cold touch, to tremble towards awakening. Then the heavens opened. The storm rose and the rain fell! not the gentle rain which falls in England, but a solid sheet of water, which blinded their eyes and shut them in a deep chasm of water in a world of its own. They could not see half a yard before their eyes; their teeth chattered; their fingers grew numb; the fierce raindrops stung and whipped the skin.

"The first rain of the season!" murmured Flame. "Please God it will be a good monsoon."

"It is getting darker; the moon has set", said Bryan presently, when he had been told over and over again of the strange happenings, Dick's death, and all which had followed.

The cry of a hyena came to them from the jungle. Several times a pair of eyes gleamed at them like searchlights in the darkness.

"Jackal!" breathed Flame, who seemed to have an uncanny knowledge of the jungle folk. "Wish I had a gun".

But the eyes quickly disappeared.

"Lalji ought to be back!.. said Bryan, straining his eyes down the dark road.

Suddenly a thought struck him like a blow. He turned to Flame, holding her masterfully.

"Daventry! Does he know?" he asked fiercely.

"No, of course not," answered Flame. "He saw me at the exam. as Dick. It was his absolute acceptance of me as a boy like himself that gave me the confidence in the beginning to carry the thing through. No, Daventry knows nothing."

There was silence, while their thoughts were busy.

"Ajit!" said Bryan. "What of him? Does he know, suspect? I've noticed Ajjit watches you. Those mornings when w rode together, he always watched us start and there was something in his eyes. Flame Ajit suspects."

"God forbid!" cried Flame, a swift shudder running through her. "No! how should he suspect, more than anyone else? No one knows except Lakshmi and her husband, Durgadhas—and now, you."

For a long time they stayed silent, then Bryan's arms tightened.

"I couldn't give you up now," he cried hoarsely. "Flame, you couldn't demand it How things are going to work out for us I don't know. My imagination reels before it all, but don't ask me to give you up for that I shall never do."

Flame raised her face to his. He had surrendered at last, and generously, as he did everything, he owned it.

"Then you do really love me, in spite of all you used to say—eugenics, and that?" she whispered.

Whole-heartedly Bryan consigned eugenics to blazes. "I only know that we love each other", he said. "All I'm afraid is, I shall wake up and find it a dream. I fought the thing for your sake as much as my own, but I give in. I love you, Flame".

"It's no dream, darlingest!" murmured Flame happily.

At last she had battered down his defences, compelled his obstinate heart to own itself conquered, and to Flame, at the moment, nothing else mattered. Lurking in the shadowy background, croaching like wild beasts ready to spring, there lay troubles and perplexities in abundance, but now—now—Bryan was hers, her own. This one moment, she told herself fiercely, she would have, come afterwards what may come.

But the future stretched enchantingly before them. There would be long days when they two would live in a world of their own, no one intermeddling with their joy. In the early mornings they would ride together in the evenings they would sit at table together, knowing their secret safe, suspected by none. Together, they surely could carry through what Flame had succeeded in doing alone.

Further than this Flame's mind desired not to travel. Rajistan suddenly became an enchanted land.

Bryan loved her. He had said it, and deep down in her faithful heart she gloried in his love.

For the moment nothing else mattered. That one fact was enough.

Bryan bent his head and half shyly kissed her. Their lips clung together. Unerringly, Flame knew that never before had Bryan kissed a girl. He was hers—her very own.

A light appeared far down the road; grew brighter and brighter.

"More lightning!" breathed Flame.

Bryan roused himself and put her away from him. Silently, out of the shadows, a form had appeared close to them.

Flame reeled, grasped after the remants of her self-control. The dark figure came forward. Ajit spoke in his usual courteous way:

A DRAMA OF INDECISIVE LOVES.

COLERIDGE-THE "MIGHT HAVE BEEN."

MARRIAGE BROKEN BY INTELLECTUAL DIVORCE

A POEM OF DISAPPOINTMENT.

The life of Coleridge flowed down through caverns of his mind and heart not measureable by us; down to sunless seas of disappointment; and at last, when he had lived sixty-two years, to the most lightless sea of all.

The life of Coleridge was a poem of disappointment. His ill-health, his ruined love, his bondage to a powerful drug, his struggles against grief and bodily suffering, were the elements in the strange personal drama of a genius whose powers were like those of lightning—vast, glorious, and brief.

He went from the world, leaving a great body of work of which a quantity—a small quantity—is supremely perfect, and he left also the essential question of his life unanswered and unanswerable. That question is—what would have been Coleridge's fate if, having lost the woman he first loved, he had married Dorothy, the sister of Wordsworth, instead of meeting her only when it was too late, after his unhappy marriage to Sarah Fricker?

There lies the central problem of the Coleridge tragedy, more humanly important than the weakness, the indolence, the opium or the great things left undone, writes A. Bag in "Sunday Express".

Dorothy Wordsworth, the "exquisite sister," might, with him, have left us a love idyll; instead she left us a diary. She might have been for Coleridge a fire that consumed while it saved him; instead, she burned away her life as a little taper before the twin altars of her great brother and his great friend.

Samuel Taylor Coleridge, the son of a clergyman, born in Devonshire in 1772, was nothing of your French Romantic. His temperament was not of the kind that justified all things through passion. He would have sickened at the thought of becoming part of the atmosphere of Paris saloons, where men and women went from love to love, grandly searching for the ideal. Ecstasy alternating with disillusion had no part in the moral formula. He refused to make a riot of his emotions. He preferred to let them declare war on him—and to suffer for it.

Early schooldays at Christ's Hospital were often lonely and sometimes unhappy, and, because of the loneliness, he developed his taste for reading.

There were refreshing moments, as when he wrote home asking for a new pair of breeches for the approaching holidays, largely on the ground that the pair in use were "not altogether well adapted for a female eye," and then we find the unmistakable traces of a first youthful love affair.

This was with the daughter of the school matron, and it appears that Coleridge was carrying on a tradition of some standing, it having been long the fashion for senior boys to fall in love with the daughters of successive matrons.

Then he met Mary Evans, and at once his heart leaped ahead of his years and inexperience. He was face to face with a real passion—one that marked a turning point of his life.

".....Oh, from sixteen to nineteen," he wrote, "what hours of Paradise had Allen (a friend) and I in escorting the Miss Evans' home on a Saturday, who were then at a milliner's.....And we used to carry thither, of a summer morning, the pillage of the flower gardens within six miles of town, with Sonnet or Love Rhyme wrapped round the posegay."

That was the note of feeling then, but soon after it changed, and from gaiety plunged down the scale to grief.

Coleridge, entering Cambridge in 1791, did well, and won the Browne Gold Medal for a Sapphic Ode. Then, distracted by Mary's final refusal of his advances, and worried by debts, he fled from the university and enlisted in the Dragoons. He made a poor soldier, and when, through an accident, his parents discovered his whereabouts they procured his discharge, and he was allowed to return to Cambridge.

What happened then was a sudden and dramatic thing—the unexpected sight of Mary and her sister in Wrexham, which he was visiting during a walking tour.

Coleridge had forgotten that Mary's sister lived in the town, and one day, as he stood at the window of his inn, the two girls passed by, and recognised him.

The moment, and what it meant to him, he has described vividly in a letter to a friend:—

".....They both started, and gave a short cry, almost a faint shriek; I sickened, and well nigh fainted, but instantly retired. Had I appeared to recognise her my fortitude would not have supported me .....God bless her! Her image is in the sanctuary of my bosom, and never can it be torn from thence but by the strings that grapple my heart to life!

The image never faded. Even when fourteen years later, Coleridge met Mary again, the "moment was an awful one."

But that day of 1794 in Wrexham had ended the romance, though it brought another mystery into Coleridge's life; for we cannot help wondering what would have happened had he not so swiftly hidden himself as Mary passed.

He took refuge in despair, and the chance was lost. The decision was a paradox characteristic of the man, for with Coleridge even decisions seemed to have a quality of uncertainty, and to be half afraid.

With the passing of Mary there developed the ideal and impossible scheme of Pantisocracy—the enthusiastic, pathetic effort to found heaven on earth in the Far West.

Twelve men and twelve women, under this plan, were to embark for Susquehanna (chosen because of its name!), where the men were to work two or three hours a day to provide the necessaries of life, and spend the rest of the time in study, discussion, and the education of the children of the various unions.

All property was to be shared in common, there was to be an adtquate library and the whole plan was to be carried through on a subscription of £125 a head from each man.

It all went up in smoke, or, rather, talk, but meanwhile, Coleridge had met Sarah Fricker, and, rendered doubly susceptible by unhappy memories of Mary, had fallen in love with her—or thought that he had.

Yet it was only a flash of sun before advancing clouds, and the glory of Pantisocracy vanished, to leave behind it enough glamour to plunge Coleridge into marriage with Sarah.

With that marriage, the way was prepared for the crisis that was to come.

The two settled first in Clevedon and Bristol, and then, with their first child, went down to Nether Stowey, in Somerset. To them, as their guests, came Wordsworth and his sister Dorothy. It was the true moment of Coleridge's genius, and, perhaps, of his tragedy.

He had written and published poems before, but now, under the influence of Wordsworth and especially of Dorothy, he wrote as he had never written—"speaking with a new voice in a new dawn."

That masterpiece of terror, the "Rime of the Ancient Mariner," was written about this time, as was also "Christabel," and "Kubla Khan"—an opium dream in words.

But meanwhile, marriage was on its way to shipwreck. In 1796, Coleridge had written to a friend: ".....every minute I am hearing a groan from my wife!" Groans, and complaints, and sickness!.. The future is cloud and thick darkness.,.."

Ominous words, to be bitterly fulfilled.

Illness came heavily upon him, and with illness, opium. Like De Quincey, he took the drug for a servant that should soothe pain, and found it was a master that kept him in chains. He fought hard, and harder, sometimes giving way to despair, and in the end, he won. But it was a struggle of years, and the cure itself racked him like a disease.

Sarah, meanwhile, had grown jealous. She came to see that she could not share her husband's intellectual life, and, what was worse, she saw that Dorothy could and did. There was no physical justification for jealousy, but the growing estrangement of mind between man and wife could have but one end. Sarah felt that she had been betrayed, and though she was betrayed through genius, and not through passion, the result was the same. There was first increasing unhappiness, and then parting.

Dorothy, with her praise her delicacy her criticism and encouragement, contented herself with these, and with the profound affection of Coleridge and her brother. She kept her journal, went for walks, discussed, made suggestions. But in that journal, so precise, so disciplined where all emotion has been taught deportment, it is impossible not to see the soul of a woman who has, for what reason we can only guess, subdued her womanhood.

Coleridge's love story begins with an if and ends with a perhaps. It repeated the ma—vague, indecisive—waves and eddies of emotion, like the dark river in "Kubla Khan" that—

.....ran
Through caverns measureless to man
Down to a sunless sea.

So flowed Coleridge's life down through caverns of his mind and heart not measurable by us; down to sunless seas of disappointment; and at last, when he had lived sixty-two years, to the most lightless sea of all.

POSSIBLE PRESIDENTS OF U. S.

MR. FRANK O. LOWDEN.

MR. HERBERT HOOVER.

GENERAL DAWES.

Mr. Coolidge has announced that he does not think of standing for the U. S. presidentship. It is believed that one of the above three politicians will be his successor. All of them have held high office. Mr. Lowden was Governor of Illinois, Mr. Dawes is Vice-President and Mr. Hoover is a commercial magnate.

"DIRTY BRITAIN."

A SCANDAL TO CIVILISATION.

The New York correspondent of an English daily writes:—

An amazing indictment of sanitary conditions in Britain has been made to a number of newspaper reporters hereby a distinguished American business man who has just returned from a hustling tour of Europe.

"I have never experienced anything quite so bad, and I hope I never shall again," he said. "In sanitation and hygiene, England seems to me just about two hundred years behind the times. New York is a paradise to London, and as for Manchester—well the less said about that city the better.

"On my trip I made a point of not staying at the luxury hotels; I wanted to find out at first hand what conditions were like in the smaller hotels and boarding establishments. My first impression of these places is that there was insufficient washing accommodation.

ONE BATH: TEN PEOPLE.

"Some of the smaller hotels appear to possess about one bath for every ten people, and the rush on it in the morning with resultant friction and irritation is appalling.

"I have often heard Englishmen boasting that they enjoy a cold bath every morning as though it was something unusual and deserving of a medal. In view of the shortage of baths it is certainly an achievement.

"The condition of the streets is appalling. Manchester on a wet day is a sight for the gods. The streets are full of black oily slush and the unfortunate pedestrian when he is trying to cross them is more often than not besprinkled with mud from passing vehicles. No one seems to make the slightest effort to clear the dirt away.

"A SCANDAL".

"There are some streets in London, notably around Covent Garden, which are a scandal to any civilised country. The litter of ill-smelling cabbages and decayed vegetable matter of all kinds lies about in the roads from morning till night and on a hot day what with the fumes of gasoline and the stench of asphalt, the atmosphere is most unhealthy.

"In the meaner streets the unkempt and bedraggled crowd look as though they had never had a good wash or a breath of clean air in their lives. I have heard there are plenty of public wash-houses and baths around. If so it's a pity they're not advertised. I could never find anyone to direct me to them."

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